

CHAPTER - V

PRESS AND SOCIAL CHANGES: A CONTENT ANALYSIS

‘Press and Social Changes: A Content Analysis’ is the fifth chapter which deals with the content analysis of socio-economic developmental issues, social aspects issues and cultural aspects issues related to social change that is published in *Dainik Jugashankha* and *Samayik Prasanga* during the period of study. The data collected by both quantitative and qualitative analysis are presented in tabular format to make an objective analysis. Further pie charts and bar diagrams are included for clear and better interpretation of data. Also this chapter includes some scanned copies of news issues published in the two sample newspapers taken for analysis.

In the following chapter the researcher makes an attempt to analyze the socio-economic development issues, issues related to social aspects and cultural aspects published in the two selected newspapers, namely *Dainik Jugashankha* and *Samayik Prasanga*. Both quantitative and qualitative content analysis of these newspapers is used to address the issues under study.

In quantitative analysis includes 547 issues each from the respective newspapers focuses on socio-economic developmental issues, issues related to social aspects and cultural aspects. Thus, in total 1094 issues of these two newspapers are examined under the variables like ‘extent in terms of total space in column centimeters’ and ‘frequency in terms of number of items’ on socio-economic developmental issues, issues related to social aspects and cultural aspects.

In qualitative analysis socio-economic development issues of the two newspapers are examined under the variables like placement, nature, format, context and types of coverage and the issues related to social aspects and cultural aspects are examined under the variables like placement and context.

5.1. QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF DATA

The two newspapers were quantitatively analyzed to find out (i) the extent of coverage of news items on socio-economic development issues and issues related to social aspects and cultural aspects in terms of total space in column centimeters and

(ii) frequency in terms of number of items appeared in each of the two newspapers on socio-economic development issues and issues related to social aspects and cultural aspects.

5.1.1. EXTENT OF COVERAGE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

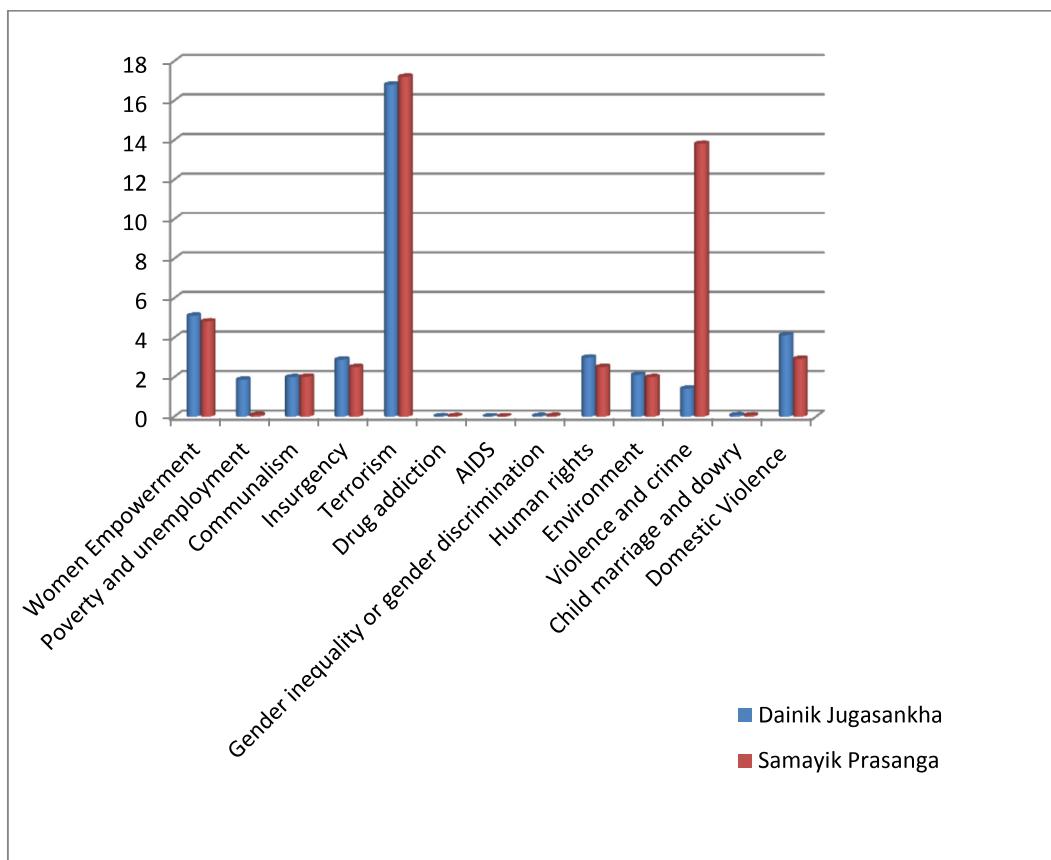
The extent of coverage of socio-economic development issues has been analyzed in terms of total space in column centimeters. The distribution of socio-economic development issues in terms of total space in column centimeters is shown in Table-5.1.

Table 5.1: Extent of coverage of socio-economic development issues in terms of space covered in column centimeter

Sl. No.	Socio-economic development issues covered	Extent of Coverage in (Thousand col. cms.)	
		<i>Dainik Jugasankha</i>	<i>Dainik Samayik Prasanga</i>
1.	Women Empowerment	5.11302	4.82182
2.	Poverty and unemployment	1.87681	0.091349
3.	Communalism	2.00121	2.02225
4.	Insurgency	2.89124	2.51212
5.	Terrorism	16.81221	17.21145
6.	Drug addiction	0.02459	0.03212
7.	AIDS	0.02011	0.01992
8.	Gender inequality or gender discrimination	0.038159	0.04221
9.	Human rights	2.99278	2.52010
10.	Environment	2.120	2.00110
11.	Violence and crime	1.42111	13.81901
12.	Child marriage and dowry	0.07481	0.06919
13.	Domestic Violence	4.12761	2.93112

The above table shows that in quantitative aspect the news items that have got extensive coverage in *Dainik Jugasankha* is terrorism (16812.21 col. cm.) whereas, *Samayik Prasanga* devoted (17211.45 col. cm.), It was also found from the above table that in *Dainik Jugasankha* violence and crime devoted is (14211.12 col. cm.) whereas, *Samayik Prasanga* possesses (13819.01 col. cm.). Women empowerment devoted in *Dainik Jugasankha* is (5113.02 col. cm.) wheras, *Samayik Prasanga* possesses (4821.82 col. cm.) respectively.

Fig. 5.1: Coverage of socio-economic development issues in terms of space.



5.1.2. FREQUENCY OF COVERAGE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

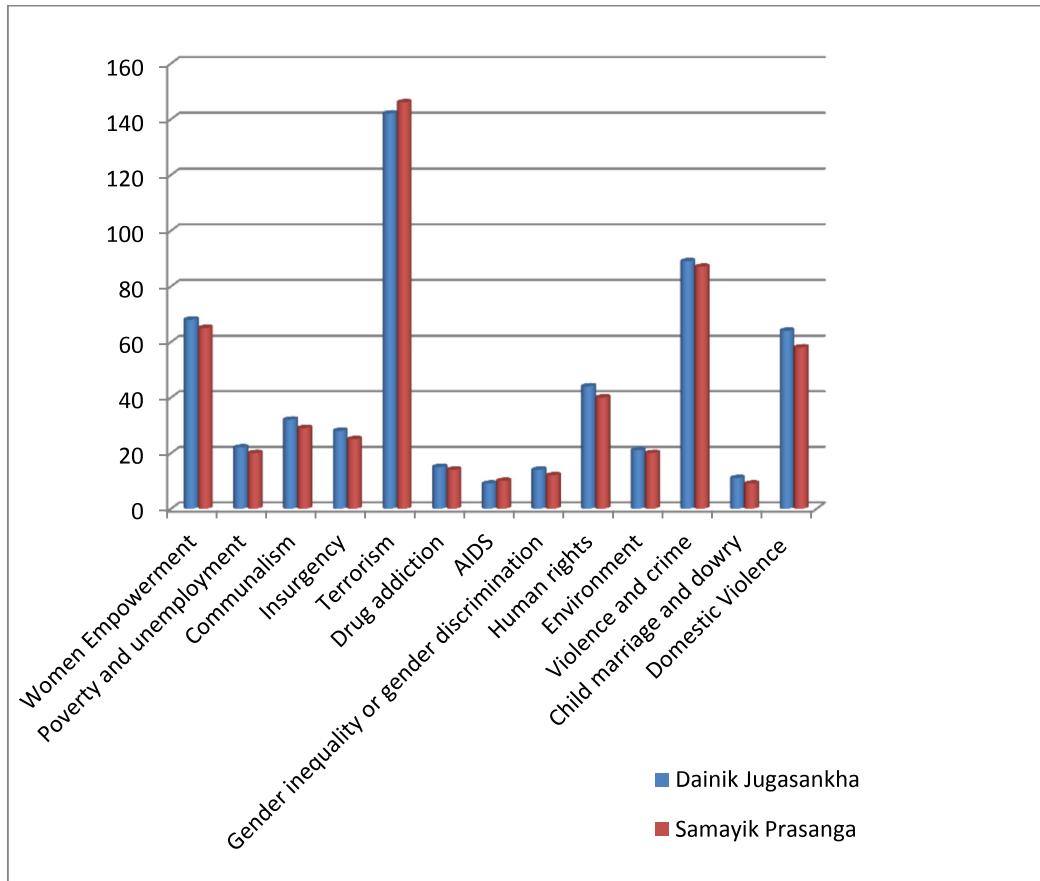
The frequency of coverage of socio-economic development issues has been analyzed in terms of number of appearances of such issues during the period of study. The distribution of such issues in terms of frequency is shown in Table- 5.2.

Table 5.2: Distribution of socio-economic development issues in terms of number of appearances during the period of study

Sl. No.	Socio-economic development issues covered	Frequency of Coverage (f)	
		Dainik Jugsankha	Dainik Samayik Prasanga
1.	Women Empowerment	68	65
2.	Poverty and unemployment	22	20
3.	Communalism	32	29
4.	Insurgency	28	25
5.	Terrorism	142	146
6.	Drug addiction	15	14
7.	AIDS	09	10
8.	Gender inequality or gender discrimination	14	12
9.	Human rights	44	40
10.	Environment	21	20
11.	Violence and crime	89	87
12.	Child marriage and dowry	11	09
13.	Domestic Violence	64	58

The above table shows that in terms of frequency both the newspapers have more or less the same patterns of coverage. While, *Dainik Jugsankha* devoted to terrorism (142 f), violence and crime (89 f), domestic violence (64 f), women empowerment (68 f) and so on. On the otherhand, *Samayik Prasanga* devoted to terrorism (146 f), violence and crime (87 f), domestic violence (58 f), women empowerment (65 f) respectively.

Fig. 5.2: Socio-economic development issues in terms of frequency



5.1.3. EXTENT OF COVERAGE OF ISSUES RELATED TO SOCIAL ASPECTS

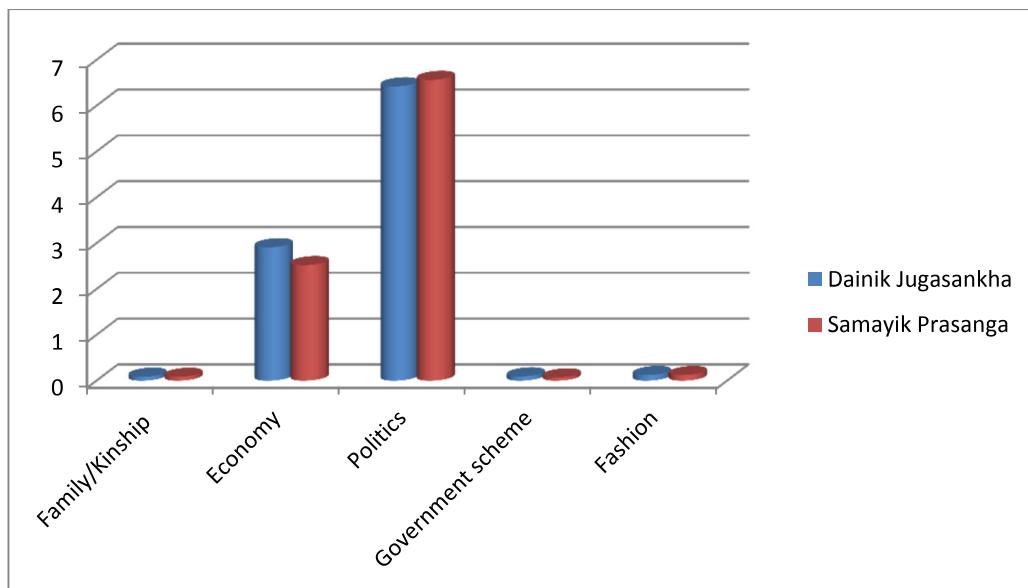
The extent of coverage of issues related to social aspects has been analyzed in terms of total space in column centimeters. The distribution of issues related to social aspects in terms of total space in column centimeters is shown in Table- 5.3.

Table 5.3: Extent of coverage of issues related to social aspects in terms of space covered in column centimeter

Sl. No.	Social aspects	Extent of Coverage in (Thousand col. cms.)	
		<i>Dainik Jugasankha</i>	<i>Samayik Prasanga</i>
1.	Family/Kinship	0.08721	0.08425
2.	Economy	2.91134	2.52235
3.	Politics	6.42318	6.56421
4.	Government scheme	0.09412	0.07123
5.	Fashion	0.12359	0.12212

The issues related to social aspects in two sample newspapers shows that in quantitative aspect the news items that have got extensive coverage in *Dainik Jugasankha* is politics (6423.18 col. cm.) whereas, *Samayik Prasanga* devoted (6564.21 col. cm.), It was also found from the above table that in *Dainik Jugasankha* economy devoted is (2911.34 col. cm.) whereas, *Samayik Prasanga* possesses (2522.35 col. cm.). Fasion devoted in *Dainik Jugasankha* is (0123.59 col. cm.) wheras, *Samayik Prasanga* possesses (0122.12 col. cm.) respectively.

Fig. 5.3: Coverage of issues related to social aspects in terms of space



5.1.4. FREQUENCY OF COVERAGE OF ISSUES RELATED TO SOCIAL ASPECTS

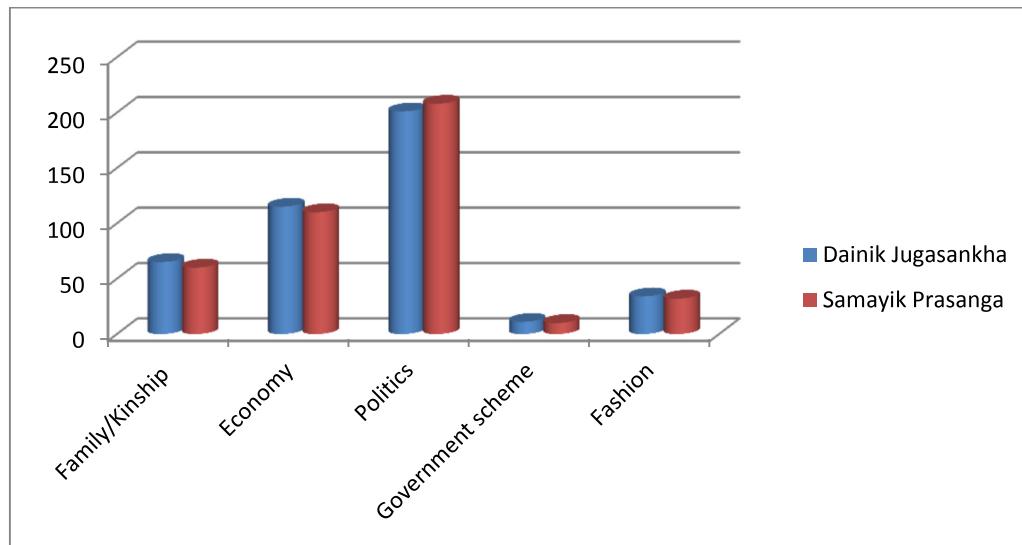
The frequency of coverage of issues related to social aspects has been analyzed in terms of number of appearances of such issues during the period of study. The distribution of such issues in terms of frequency is shown in table- 5.4.

Table 5.4: Distribution of issues related to social aspects in terms of number of appearances during the period of study

Sl. No.	Social aspects	Frequency of Coverage (<i>f</i>)	
		<i>Dainik Jugsankha</i>	<i>Dainik Samayik Prasanga</i>
1.	Family/Kinship	65	60
2.	Economy	115	110
3.	Politics	201	208
4.	Government scheme	11	10
5.	Fashion	34	32

The above table shows that in terms of frequency both the newspapers have more or less the same patterns of coverage so far as issues related to social aspects are concerned. While, *Dainik Jugsankha* devoted to politics (201 *f*), economy (115 *f*), family/kinship (65 *f*) and so on. On the otherhand, *Samayik Prasanga* devoted to politics (208 *f*), economy (110 *f*), family/kinship (60 *f*) respectively.

Fig. 5.4: Issues related to social aspects in terms of frequency



5.1.5. EXTENT OF COVERAGE OF ISSUES RELATED TO CULTURAL ASPECTS

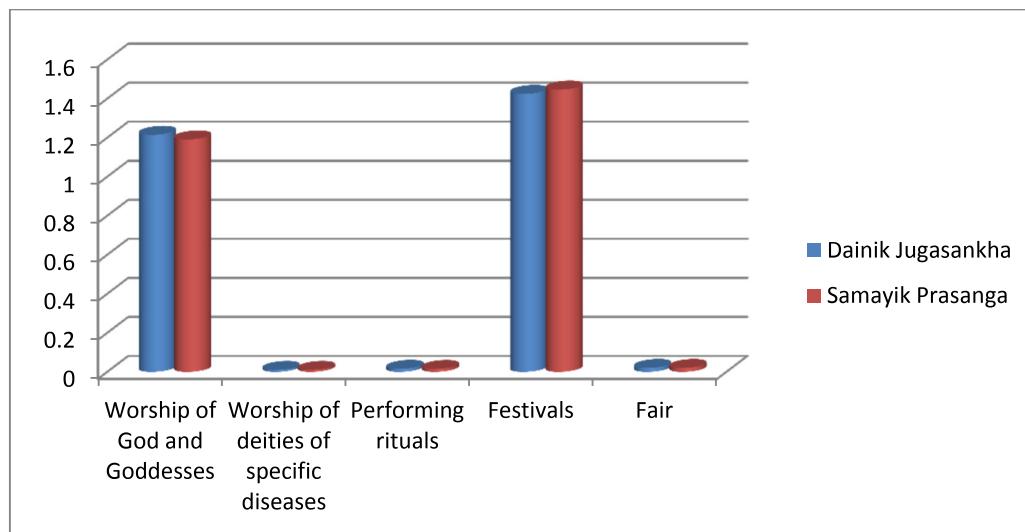
The extent of coverage of issues related to cultural aspects has been analyzed in terms of total space in column centimeters. The distribution of issues related to cultural aspects in terms of total space in column centimeters is shown in Table-5.5.

Table 5.5: Extent of coverage of issues related to cultural aspects in terms of space covered in column centimeter

Sl. No.	Cultural aspects	Extent of Coverage in (Thousand col. cms.)	
		<i>Dainik Jugasankha</i>	<i>Dainik Samayik Prasanga</i>
1.	Worship of God and Goddesses	1.21455	1.19111
2.	Worship of deities of specific diseases	0.01010	0.01012
3.	Performing rituals	0.01561	0.01491
4.	Festivals	1.42422	1.44641
5.	Fair	0.02016	0.01995

The issues related to cultural aspects in two sample newspapers shows that in quantitative aspect the news items that have got extensive coverage in *Dainik Jugasankha* is festivals (1424.22 col. cm.) whereas, *Samayik Prasanga* devoted (1446.41 col. cm.), It was also found from the above table that in *Danik Jugasankha* worship of God and Goddesses devoted is (1214.55 col. cm.) whereas, *Samayik Prasanga* possesses (1191.11 col. cm.). Fair devoted in *Dainik Jugasankha* is (0020.16 col. cm.) wheras, *Samayik Prasanga* possesses (0019.95 col. cm.) respectively.

Fig. 5.5: Coverage of issues related to cultural aspects in terms of space



5.1.6. FREQUENCY OF COVERAGE OF ISSUES RELATED TO CULTURAL ASPECTS

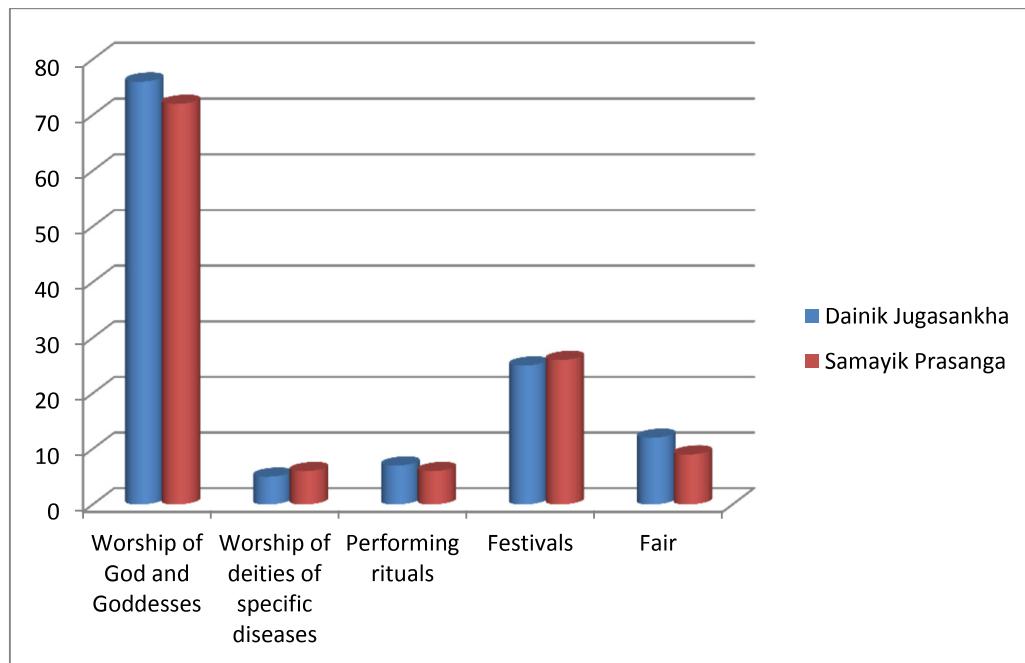
The frequency of coverage of issues related to cultural aspects has been analyzed in terms of number of appearances of such issues during the period of study. The distribution of such issues in terms of frequency is shown in table- 5.6.

Table 5.6: Distribution of issues related to cultural aspects in terms of number of appearances during the period of study

Sl. No.	Cultural aspects	Frequency of Coverage (<i>f</i>)	
		Dainik <i>Jugasankha</i>	Dainik <i>Samayik Prasanga</i>
1.	Worship of God and Goddesses	76	72
2.	Worship of deities of specific diseases	05	06
3.	Performing rituals	07	06
4.	Festivals	25	26
5.	Fair	12	09

The above table reveals that in terms of frequency both the newspapers have more or less the same patterns of coverage so far as issues related to cultural aspects are concerned. While, *Dainik Jugasankha* devoted to worship of God and Goddesses (76 *f*), festivals (25 *f*), fair (12 *f*) and so on. On the otherhand, *Samayik Prasanga* devoted to worship of God and Goddesses (72 *f*), festivals (26 *f*), fair (09 *f*) respectively.

Fig. 5.6: Issues related to cultural aspects in terms of frequency



5.2. QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF DATA

In order to study the emphasis of the socio-economic development issues and issues related to social aspects and cultural aspects ‘placement’ was considered either of its appearance in the front page or any of the inside pages.

To understand the ‘nature’ of the socio-economic development issues each issue was categorized under ‘positive’, ‘negative’ or ‘neutral’.

‘Format’ which is considered as another important element of analysis in any content studies is classified into ‘soft news’, ‘hard news’, ‘articles’, ‘editorials’, ‘letters to the editor’, ‘columns’, ‘features’, ‘middles’ and ‘anchor stories’ in order to analyse.

In order to study the ‘context’ of the socio-economic development issues and issues related to social aspects and cultural aspects it was categorized in terms of ‘local’, ‘regional’, ‘national’ and ‘international’ news stories.

Types of coverage of the socio-economic development issues were categorized in terms of the structure of the news stories as ‘analytical’ or ‘informative’.

5.2.1. PLACEMENT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

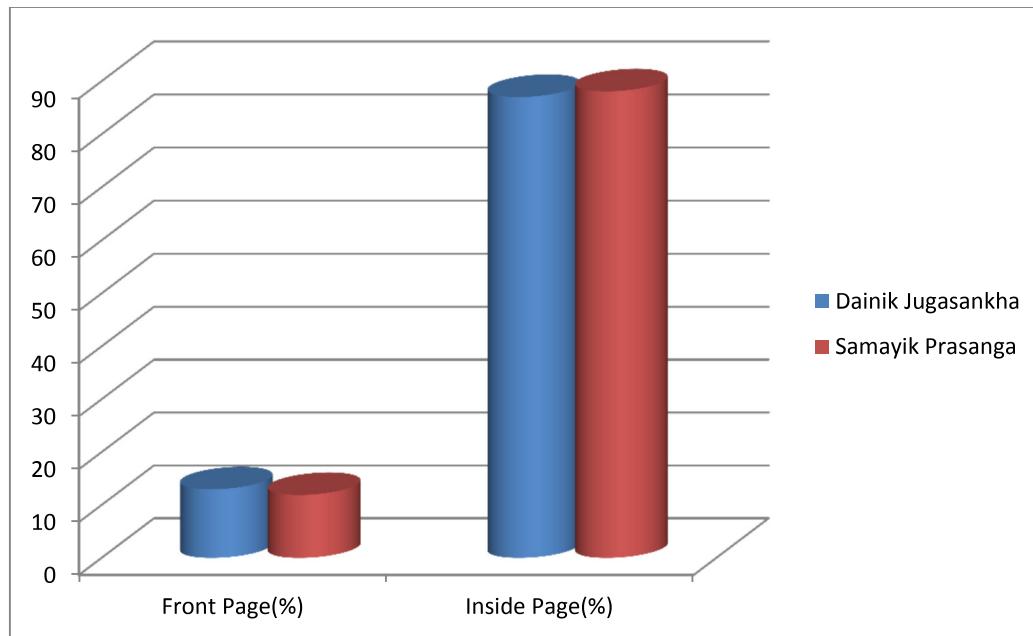
The placement or position of any news story is vital in attracting the readers to the news story. It also speaks of the emphasis given to the particular news by the newspaper organization. The placement analysis of a news story speaks about the relevance and importance being attached to a particular story. Usually the front page of a newspaper carries the most important news story of the day whereas the least important issues as perceived by the newspaper editor are published in inside pages. Thus, an effort has been made by the researcher to find out the emphasis been given to socio-economic development issues by analyzing the appearance of news story in front page and inside pages as depicted in Table 5.7.

Table-5.7: Percentage of distribution of news stories in terms of placement

Sl. No.	Newspapers	Placement of News Stories	
		Front Page (%)	Inside Pages (%)
1.	<i>Dainik Jugasankha</i>	12.98	87.02
2.	<i>Dainik Samayik Prasanga</i>	11.91	88.09

The above table shows that both the newspapers have more or less the same patterns of coverage so far as placement of news stories on socio-economic development issues is concerned. While *Dainik Jugasankha* devoted 12.98% of its space in the front page to socio-economic development issues, on the other hand *Samayik Prasanga* devoted 11.91% in the front page. In contrast, the remaining stories that appeared in the inside pages are 87.02% and 88.09 % respectively, as shown in Table-5.7 above.

Fig. 5.7: Percentage distribution of news stories in terms of placement between front page and inside pages in *Dainik Jugasankha* and *Samayik Prasanga*



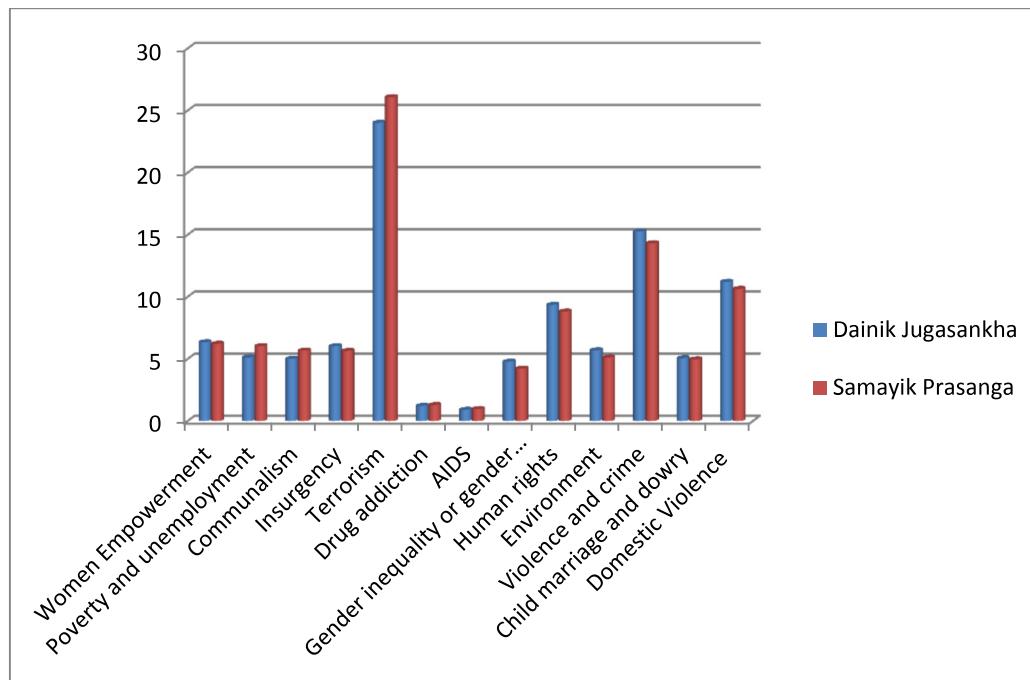
Inferences therefore can be drawn that both the two leading newspapers of Silchar town have the same patterns of placing socio-economic development issues in front and inside pages.

On further analysis the socio-economic issues that got prominence in the front and inside pages, the data reveals that *Dainik Jugasankha* has given more prominence to terrorism 24.01% followed by violence and crime 15.26%, domestic violence 11.21 %, human rights 9.35% and so on as shown in Table- 5.8. After analyzing the news stories of Samayik Prasanga almost similar findings have been revealed i.e., terrorism 26.08 % followed by violence and crime 14.32 %, domestic violence 10.64 % and human rights 8.82 %.

Table 5.8: Percentage of distribution of socio-economic development issues covered in two newspapers

Sl. No.	Socio-economic development issues covered	<i>Dainik Jugasankha (%)</i>	<i>Samayik Prasanga (%)</i>
1.	Women Empowerment	6.35	6.22
2.	Poverty and unemployment	5.12	6.03
3.	Communalism	5.01	5.67
4.	Insurgency	6.02	5.65
5.	Terrorism	24.01	26.08
6.	Drug addiction	1.22	1.29
7.	AIDS	0.91	0.97
8.	Gender inequality or gender discrimination	4.78	4.22
9.	Human rights	9.35	8.82
10.	Environment	5.70	5.12
11.	Violence and crime	15.26	14.32
12.	Child marriage and dowry	5.06	4.97
13.	Domestic Violence	11.21	10.64

Fig. 5.8: Percentage of distribution of socio-economic development issues covered in *Dainik Jugasankha* and *Samayik Prasanga*



5.2.2. NATURE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

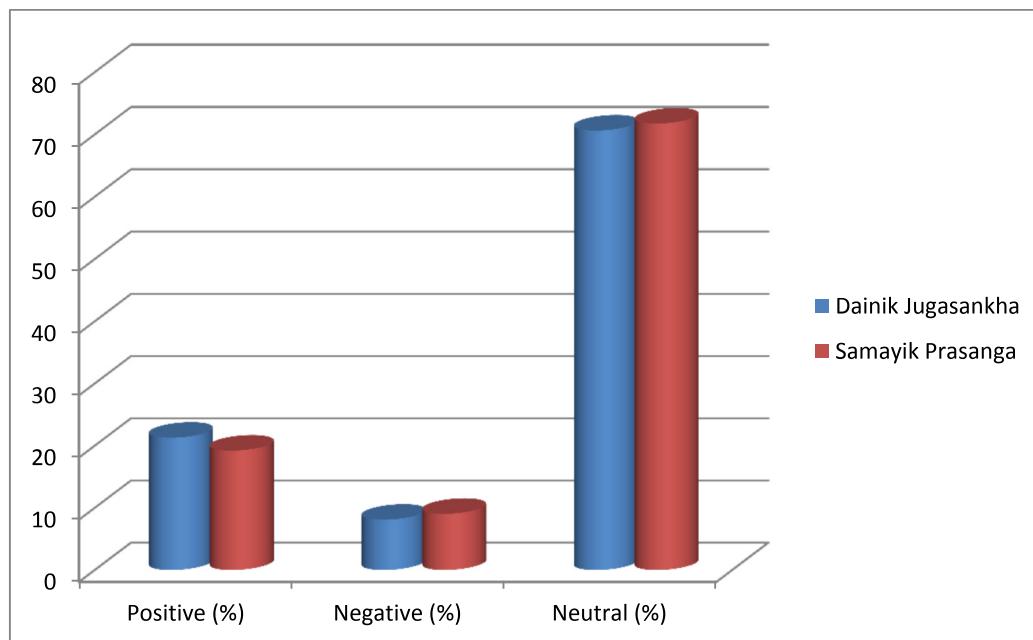
In order to find out the nature of coverage of the socio-economic development issues, an attempt has been made to analyze the news stories under three different categories viz., positive, negative and neutral. The basis of analysis of positive news stories are contents dealing with social cohesion, co-operation, stability, strength, any plan, programme or policy of the government for the benefit of the people or place, financial assistance, advocacy and awareness generated, developments and growth pertaining to social subjects. The negative contents include those dealing with conflicts, death and murder, suicide, and negligence, violence, indifferent attitude of the government or any other group of individuals, instability and weakness. Neutral contents are analyzed by taking those news stories which reflected neither positive nor negative conditions which is shown in Table 5.9.

Table- 5.9: Percentage of distribution of news stories in terms of its nature

Sl. No.	Newspapers	Nature of Coverage		
		Positive (%)	Negative (%)	Neutral (%)
1.	<i>Dainik Jugasankha</i>	21.28	8.09	70.63
2.	<i>Samayik Prasanga</i>	19.21	9.04	71.75

The above table shows that 21.28 % of news contents in *Dainik Jugasankha* are positive in nature, 8.09 % are negative whereas, 70.63 % news contents are neutral in nature. On the other hand, the analysis of *Samayik Prasanga* reveal that 19.21 % of the news contents are positive in nature, 9.04% are negative whereas, 71.75 % news contents are neutral in nature.

Fig. 5.9: Percentage distribution of news stories in terms of nature



5.2.3. FORMAT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

The format of the news stories have also been qualitatively analyzed and have been categorized on the basis of soft news, hard news, articles, editorials, letters to the editor, columns, features, middles and anchor stories. Soft news includes those news

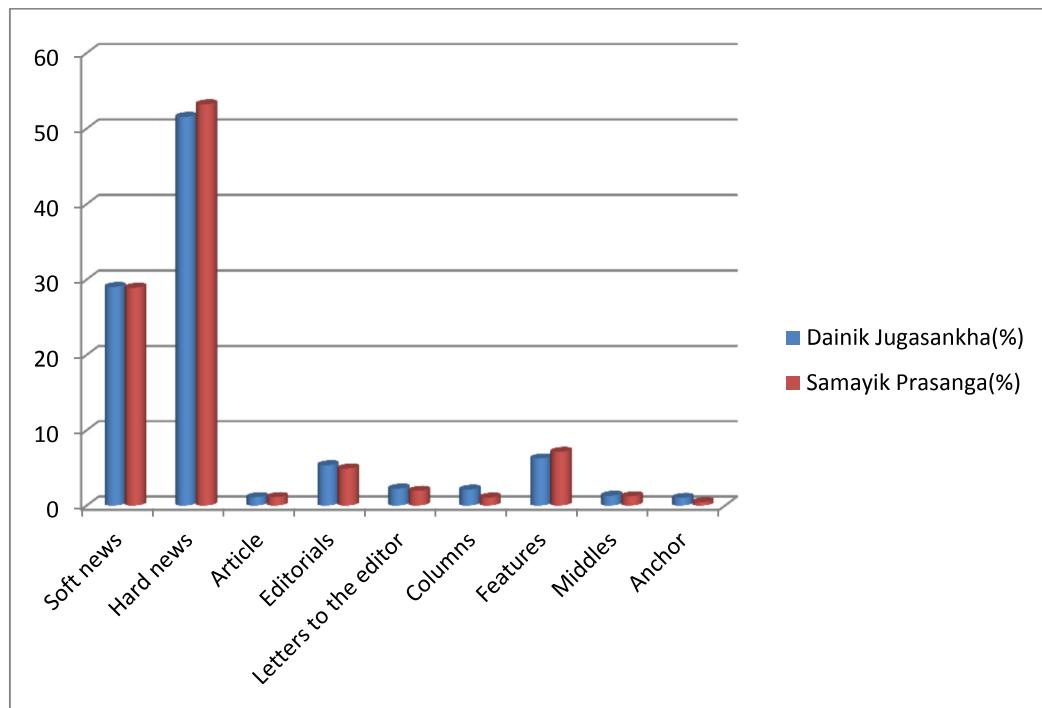
stories that present human-interest angle to any news story with an element of the reporter's subjectivity getting into the story. Hard news includes those news reports that are presented in an objective and dispassionate manner answering five W's and one H, i.e., What, Who, Where, When, Why and How about any event. An article is a special piece of writing on a particular topic written by an expert on the subject. Editorials, which form an important written piece in a newspaper, express the editor's opinion about an item of news or an issue. In fact, an editorial reflects the stand of the newspaper on any particular subject or issue. Letters to the Editors are the letters or written materials on relevant issues sent by the public to the editors of the newspaper concerned. Column is an individual piece of writing expressing opinion of the writer on any issue or theme. Features include news stories which involve adventure, a disaster, or a triumph. Features are also called human interest stories as they resemble anything that appeals to everybody not because of interest in the subject but because everybody shares human experience. Human interest is also involved when it depicts extra-ordinary persons in ordinary situations. Middles are the extension of the letters to the editor appearing on the editorial page of the newspaper. Anchor is the news story appearing at the bottom of the front page of a newspaper. On the basis of this categorization the percentage of distribution of news stories is shown in Table 5.10.

Table- 5.10: Percentage of distribution of news stories in terms of its format

Sl. No.	Format of News Story	<i>Dainik Jugasankha (%)</i>	<i>Samayik Prasanga (%)</i>
1.	Soft news	29.02	28.92
2.	Hard news	51.55	53.21
3.	Article	1.11	1.12
4.	Editorials	5.36	4.92
5.	Letters to the editor	2.26	1.96
6.	Columns	2.12	1.06
7.	Features	6.25	7.13
8.	Middles	1.31	1.23
9.	Anchor	1.02	0.45

Regarding the format of the news stories the above data shows that 51.55% hard news are published in *Dainik Jugasankha* while 53.21 % are found in *Samayik Prasanga*. It was also found from the above table that the amount of soft news published in *Dainik Jugasankha* is 29.02 % compared to 28.92 % in *Samayik Prasanga*. The amount of features found in *Dainik Jugasankha* is 6.25 % while *Samayik Prasanga* possesses 7.13%, also editorials published in *Dainik Jugasankha* is 5.36 % while *Samayik Prasanga* published 4.92 % and so.

Fig. 5.10: Percentage distribution of news stories in terms of format



5.2.4. CONTEXT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

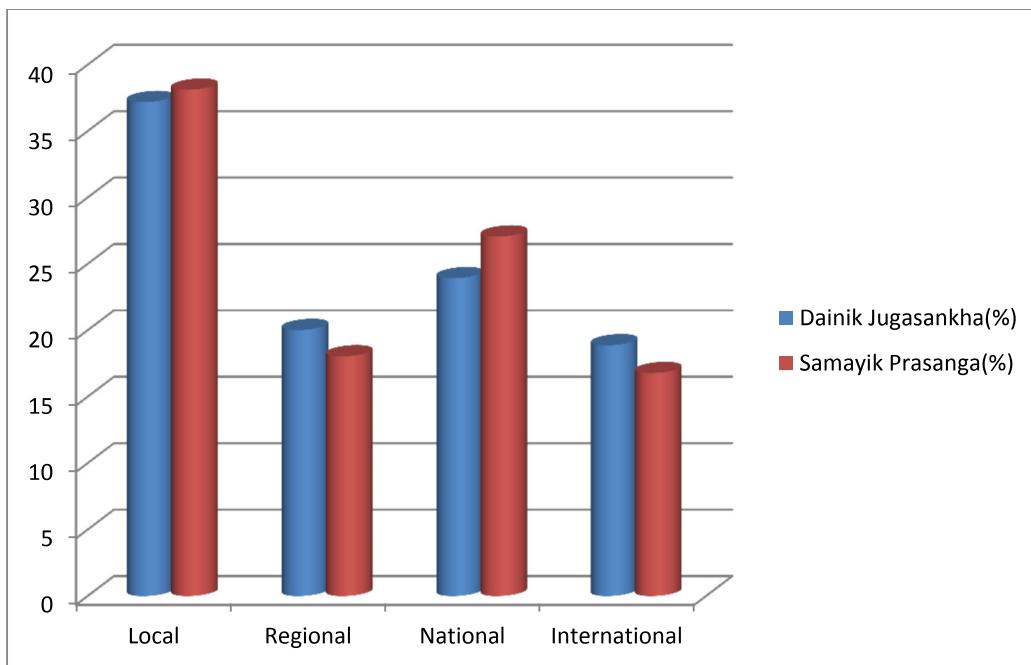
Context are dateline specific news stories published from various locations. It also shows the extent of dependence of newspaper organization on external agencies. It has been categorized under local, regional, national and international. The percentage of distribution of news stories in terms of its place of origin is shown in Table- 5.11.

Table- 5.11: Percentage of distribution of news stories in terms of its context

Sl. No.	Context of News Story	Dainik Jugasankha (%)	Samayik Prasanga (%)
1.	Local	37.19	38.12
2.	Regional	20.02	18.04
3.	National	23.92	27.06
4.	International	18.87	16.78

While comparing the data regarding the context of news stories in terms of its place of origin it was found that 37.19 % local news are published in *Dainik Jugasankha* compared to 38.12 % found in *Samayik Prasanga*. Amount of regional news published in *Dainik Jugasankha* is 20.02 % compared to 18.04 % in *Samayik Prasanga*. National news amounting to 23.92 % is found in *Dainik Jugasankha* compared to 27.06 % found in *Samayik Prasanga*, while the international news devoted in *Dainik Jugasankha* is 18.87% and *Samayik Prasanga* 16.78% respectively.

Fig. 5.11: Percentage distribution of news stories in terms of context



5.2.5. TYPES OF COVERAGE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

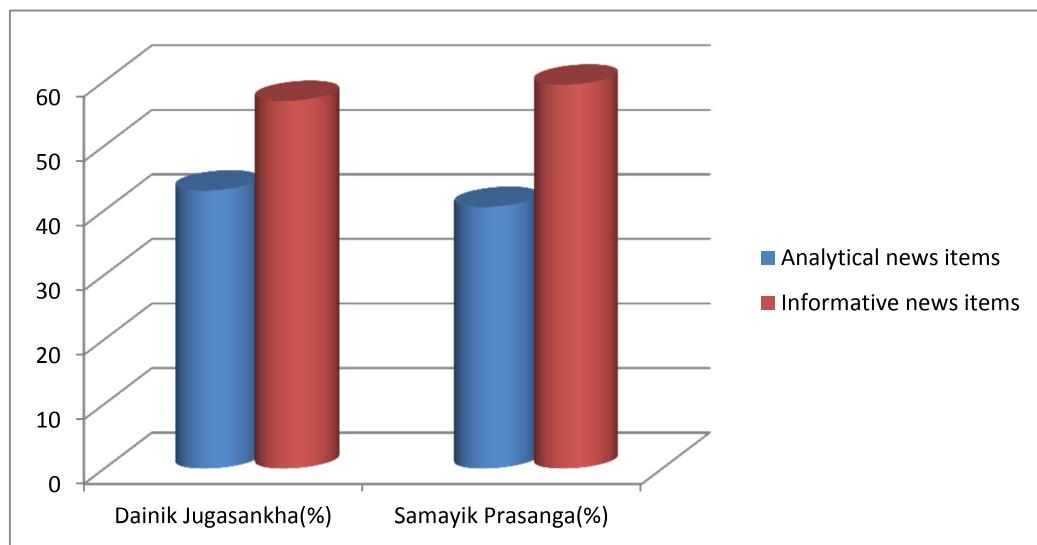
Here types of coverage refer to the analytical and informative nature of news reports that appeared in both the two publications under study. Analytical coverage involves in-depth study and continuous reporting on various socio-economic development issues. On the other hand informative reporting only informs readers about simple events relating to socio-economic development. On the basis of the analytical and informative types of coverage, the percentage of distribution of news stories is shown in Table- 5.12.

Table- 5.12: Percentage of distribution of news stories in terms of its types of coverage

Sl. No.	Types of coverage	<i>Dainik Jugasankha (%)</i>	<i>Samayik Prasanga (%)</i>
1.	Analytical news items	43.06	40.53
2.	Informative news items	56.94	59.47

While analysis on types of coverage on socio-economic development issues it shows that *Dainik Jugasankha* published 43.06 % analytical news items while *Samayik Prasanga* published 40.53 %. On amounting informative news items it was found that *Dainik Jugasankha* devoted 56.94 % while *Samayik Prasanga* devoted 59.47 % respectively.

Fig. 5.12: Percentage distribution of news stories in terms of types of coverage



5.2.6. PLACEMENT OF ISSUES RELATED TO SOCIAL ASPECTS

An effort has been made by the researcher to find out the emphasis been given to issues related to social aspects by analyzing the appearance of news story in front page and inside pages as depicted in Table 5.13.

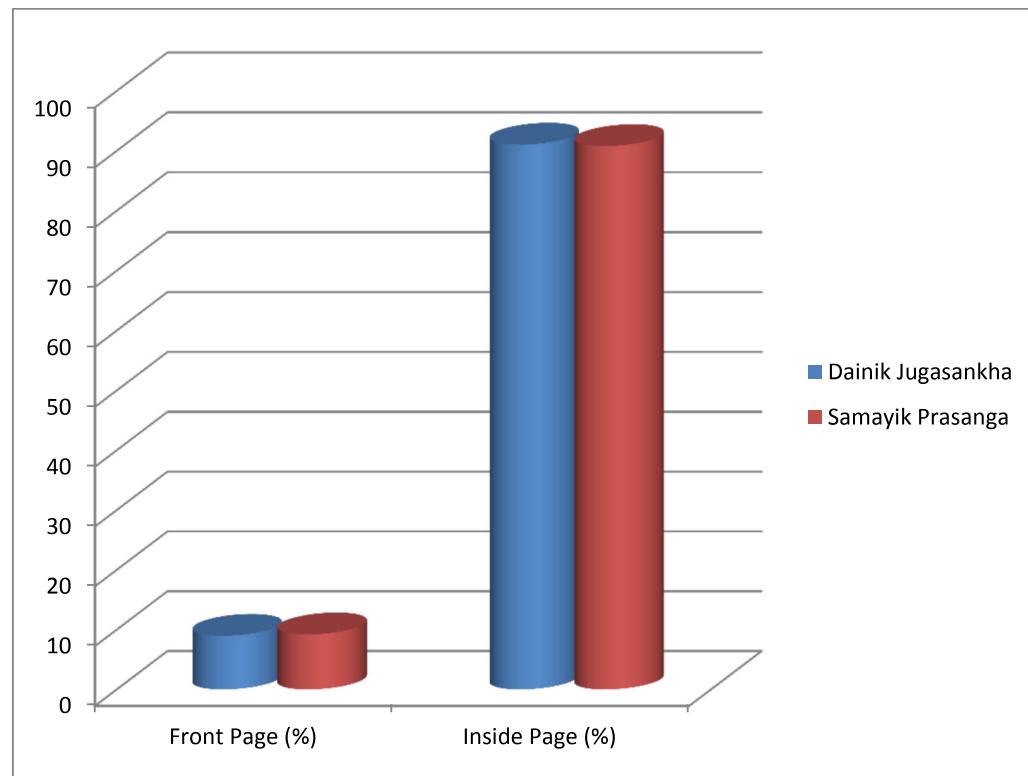
Table- 5.13: Percentage of distribution of issues related to social aspects in terms of placement

Sl. No.	Newspapers	Placement of News Stories	
		Front Page (%)	Inside Pages (%)
1.	<i>Dainik Jugasankha</i>	08.97	91.03
2.	<i>Samayik Prasanga</i>	09.21	90.79

The above table reveals that both the newspapers have almost the same patterns of coverage so far as placement of news stories on social aspects are concerned. It was found that *Dainik Jugasankha* devoted 08.97 % of its space in the front page to issues related to social aspects. On the other hand, *Samayik Prasanga* devoted 09.21 % in

the front page. In contrast, the remaining stories that appeared in the inside pages are 91.03% and 90.79% respectively, as shown in Table-5.13 above.

Fig. 5.13: Percentage distribution of news stories in terms of placement between front page and inside pages in *Dainik Jugasankha* and *Samayik Prasanga*



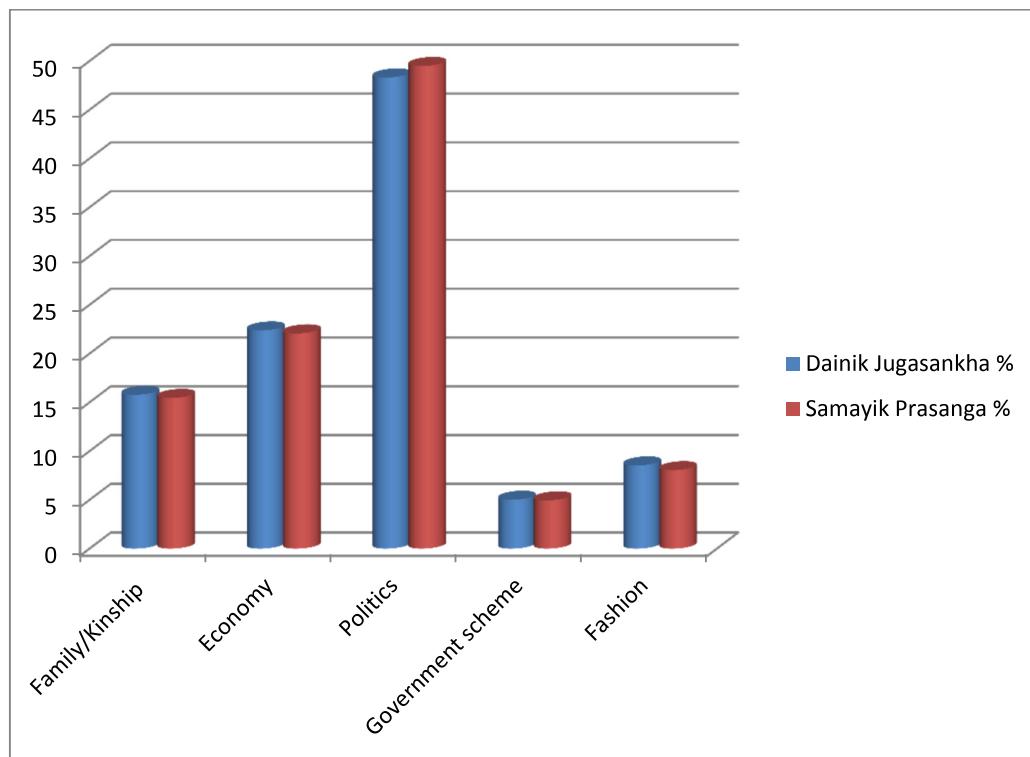
Thus, inferences can be drawn that both the two leading newspapers of Silchar town have the same patterns of placing issues related to social aspects in front and inside pages.

On further analysis the social aspects issues that got prominence in the front and inside pages, it was found that *Dainik Jugasankha* has given more prominence to politics 48.31 % followed by economy 22.37 %, family/kinship 15.78 %, and so on as shown in Table- 5.14. After analyzing the news stories of *Samayik Prasanga* almost similar findings have been revealed i.e., politics 49.49 % followed by economy 22.07 % and family/kinship 15.45 %.

Table 5.14: Percentage of distribution of issues related to social aspects covered in two newspapers

Sl. No.	Social aspects	Dainik Jugasankha (%)	Samayik Prasanga (%)
1.	Family/Kinship	15.78	15.45
2	Economy	22.37	22.07
3	Politics	48.31	49.49
4.	Government scheme	5.01	4.95
5.	Fashion	8.53	8.04

Fig. 5.14: Percentage distribution of issues related to social aspects covered in *Dainik Jugasankha* and *Samayik Prasanga*



5.2.7. CONTEXT OF ISSUES RELATED TO SOCIAL ASPECTS

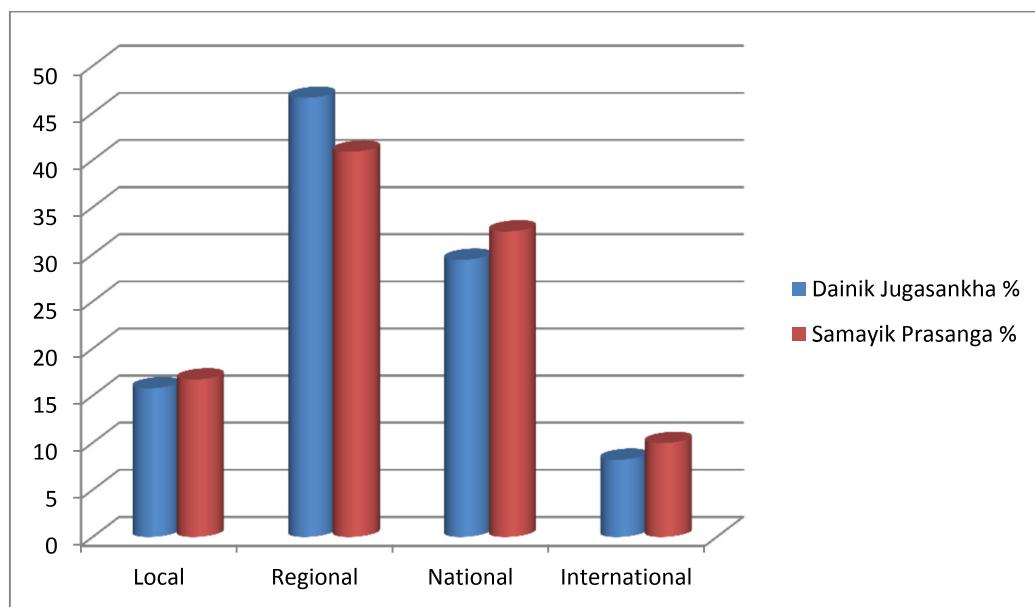
The percentage of distribution of issues related to social aspects in terms of its place of origin is shown in Table- 5.15.

Table- 5.15: Percentage of distribution of issues related to social aspects in terms of context

Sl. No.	Context of Issues related to Social Aspects	Dainik Jugasankha (%)	Samayik Prasanga (%)
1.	Local	15.78	16.71
2.	Regional	46.61	40.89
3.	National	29.42	32.43
4.	International	8.19	9.97

Regarding the context of issues related to social aspects in terms of its place of origin the data shows that 46.61 % regional news are published in *Dainik Jugasankha* compared to 40.89 % found in *Samayik Prasanga*. National news amounting to 29.42 % is found in *Dainik Jugasankha* compared to 32.43 % found in *Samayik Prasanga*. Amount of local news published in *Dainik Jugasankha* is 15.78 % compared to 16.71 % found in *Samayik Prasanga*, while the international news devoted in *Dainik Jugasankha* is 8.19 % and *Samayik Prasanga* 9.97 % respectively.

Fig. 5.15: Percentage distribution of issues related to social aspects in terms of context



5.2.8. PLACEMENT OF ISSUES RELATED TO CULTURAL ASPECTS

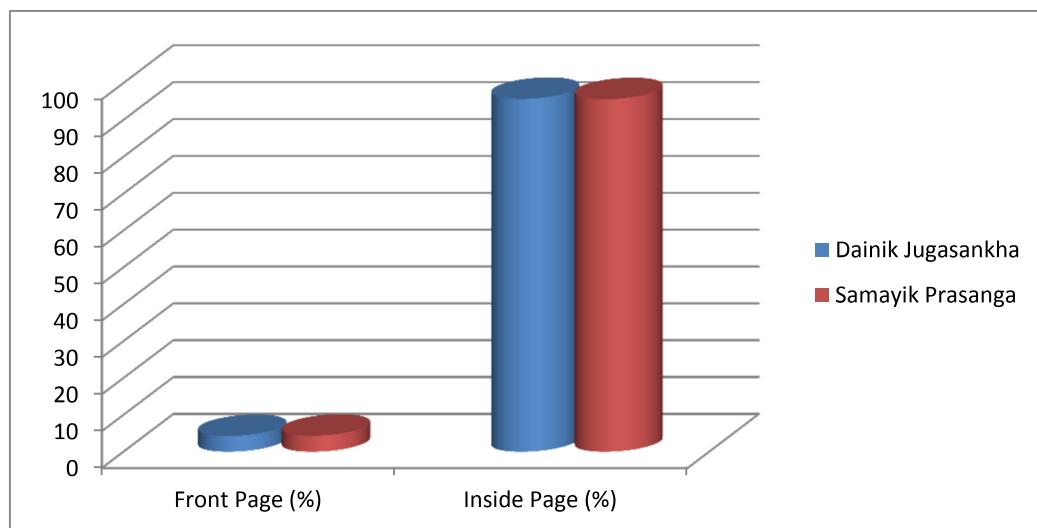
To find out the emphasis to issues related to cultural aspects an effort has been made by the researcher by analyzing the appearance of news story in front page and inside pages as depicted in Table 5.16.

Table- 5.16: Percentage of distribution of issues related to cultual aspects in terms of placement

Sl. No.	Newspapers	Placement of News Stories	
		Front Page (%)	Inside Pages (%)
1.	<i>Dainik Jugasankha</i>	04.28	95.72
2.	<i>Samayik Prasanga</i>	04.36	95.64

The above table reveals that both the newspapers have almost the same patterns of coverage so far as placement of news stories on cultural aspects are concerned. It was found that *Dainik Jugasankha* devoted 04.28 % of its space in the front page to issues related to cultural aspects. On the other hand, *Samayik Prasanga* devoted 04.36 % in the front page. In contrast, the remaining stories that appeared in the inside pages are 95.72% and 95.64 % respectively, as shown in Table-5.16 above.

Fig. 5.16: Percentage distribution of news stories in terms of placement between front page and inside pages in *Dainik Jugasankha* and *Samayik Prasanga*



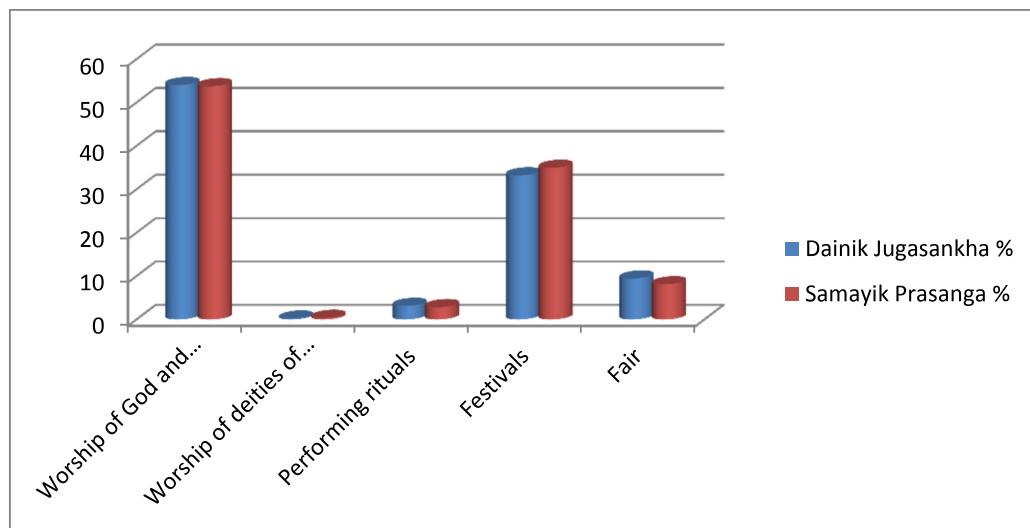
Thus, inferences can be drawn that both the two leading newspapers of Silchar town have the same patterns of placing cultural aspects in front and inside pages.

On further analysis to the cultural aspects issues that got prominence in the front and inside pages, it was found that *Dainik Jugasankha* has given more prominence to worship of God and Goddesses 54.02 % followed by festivals 33.21 %, fair 9.44 %, and so on as shown in Table- 5.17. After analyzing the cultural aspects news stories of *Samayik Prasanga* almost similar findings have been revealed i.e., worship of God and Goddesses 53.76 % followed by festivals 34.94 % and fair 8.10 %.

Table 5.17: Percentage of distribution of cultural aspects covered in two newspapers

Sl. No.	Cultural aspects	<i>Dainik Jugasankha (%)</i>	<i>Samayik Prasanga (%)</i>
1.	Worship of God and Goddesses	54.02	53.76
2	Worship of deities of specific diseases	0.21	0.37
3	Performing rituals	3.12	2.83
4	Festivals	33.21	34.94
5.	Fair	9.44	8.10

Fig. 5.17: Percentage distribution of issues related to cultural aspects covered in *Dainik Jugasankha* and *Samayik Prasanga*



5.2.9. CONTEXT OF ISSUES RELATED TO CULTURAL ASPECTS

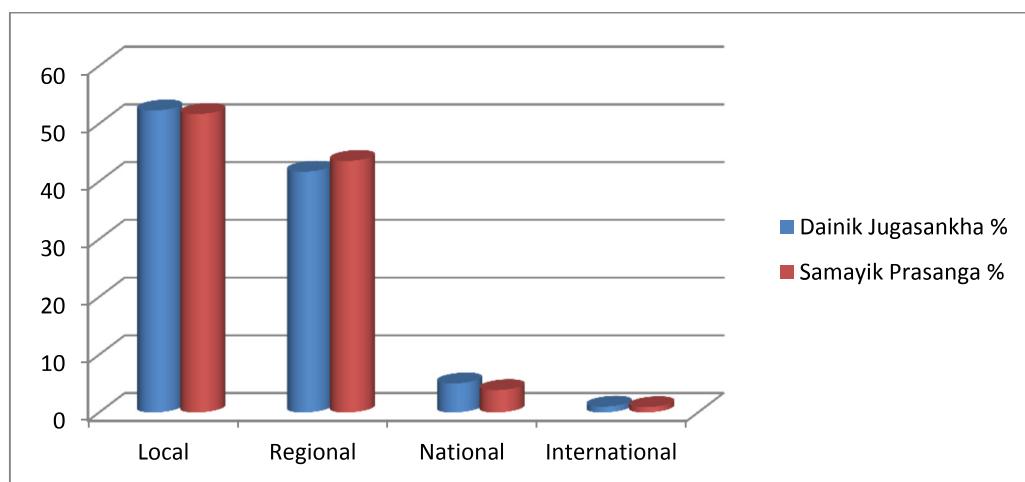
The percentage of distribution of issues related to cultural aspects in terms of its place of origin is shown in Table- 5.18.

Table- 5.18: Percentage of distribution of issues related to cultural aspects in terms of context

Sl. No.	Context of Issues related to Cultural Aspects	Dainik Jugasankha (%)	Samayik Prasanga (%)
1.	Local	52.29	51.67
2.	Regional	41.69	43.56
3.	National	5.02	3.86
4.	International	1.00	0.91

Regarding the context of issues related to cultural aspects in terms of its place of origin the data shows that 52.29 % local news are published in *Dainik Jugasankha* compared to 51.67 % found in *Samayik Prasanga*. Regional news amounting to 41.69 % is found in *Dainik Jugasankha* compared to 43.56 % found in *Samayik Prasanga*. Amount of national news published in *Dainik Jugasankha* is 5.02 % compared to 3.86 % found in *Samayik Prasanga*, while the international news devoted in *Dainik Jugasankha* is 1.00 % and *Samayik Prasanga* 0.91 % respectively.

Fig. 5.18: Percentage distribution of issues related to cultural aspects in terms of context



In this issue

গৌরবের ৬৩ বছর

কঁশসন্ধা

শিলচর, গুয়াহাটি ও ডিঙ্গড় থেকে একযোগে প্রকাশিত

APRIL, 2013 ■ শিলচর, সোমবার, ১ এপ্রিল, ২০১৩ খ্রিস্টাব্দ, ১৮ চৈত্র, ১৪১৯ বঙ্গাব্দ

প্রাণী দেওয়ার দাক্ষ নিয়ে মাটে নামছো দেওয়ার প্রজ্ঞাত নেওয়া ইছে। সেই অন্যায়ালোক নিয়ে আমা বলেন, একমাত্র আনন্দভূমি। এ দেশে পরিবর্তন হবে পরে। গুণসন্ধা বাচানের জন্য আগামী পাঠ মাস ধরে শুর বিভিন্ন প্রাণে দুরে বেড়ানো হবে বছানোর আয়। সে সময়ে ন আগামী লোকসভা ভোটে পিএ-র বিরুদ্ধে জনসমুক্ষের গান দেন। পাঠ মাস পর রামলীলা দানে জনসমাবেশের মাধ্যমে এ হবে 'গুণসন্ধা যাতা'। দুর্নীতি রাবী ক্রমভূমির কথায়, পিএ-র কথিনে একই হবে শেষে কেক। লোকপাল বিল পাশ না রায় পর্যন্ত তার আদোলন যে এখন না সে কথা ফের জানিয়ে রয়েছেন আমা জাজারে।

ত পারে প্রস্তাৱ

**কাটাতে
বঠক হই**

সেৱ পরিষিতি অভিযোগে দেখে তাৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় প্ৰযোক্ষক দিবিজ্ঞয় রাখী কৰিব জনকৰি সভা ভাবা হিয়ে বসবাস মেটানোৰ উদ্দোগ দেশ কয়েস সভাপতি ভুবনেৰ দেশে হৈতেন।

তুলুৰ কৰিব বৈঠক। এতে কৃতি সহকাৰে অভিযোগে দেখে প্ৰদেশ মাঝ পেয়েছে মূল বিসোহোৰ ত অসমৰ দায়িত্বাবুণ দিবিজ্ঞয়ে দেশ হয়ে সৱকাৰে বিৱৰণ কৰিব। এতে লাখ দেন আদুল কৰিব চৌধুৰী। এবং তাৰ

শিরোনাম

প্রাণী দেওয়ার দাক্ষ নিয়ে মাটে নামছো দেওয়ার প্রজ্ঞাত নেওয়া ইছে। সেই অন্যায়ালোক নিয়ে আমা বলেন, একমাত্র আনন্দভূমি। এ দেশে পরিবর্তন হবে পরে। গুণসন্ধা বাচানের জন্য আগামী পাঠ মাস ধরে শুর বিভিন্ন প্রাণে দুরে বেড়ানো হবে বছানোর আয়। সে সময়ে ন আগামী লোকসভা ভোটে পিএ-র বিরুদ্ধে জনসমুক্ষের গান দেন। পাঠ মাস পর রামলীলা দানে জনসমাবেশের মাধ্যমে এ হবে 'গুণসন্ধা যাতা'। দুর্নীতি রাবী ক্রমভূমির কথায়, পিএ-র কথিনে একই হবে শেষে কেক। লোকপাল বিল পাশ না রায় পর্যন্ত তার আদোলন যে এখন না সে কথা ফের জানিয়ে রয়েছেন আমা জাজারে।

**কাটিগড়া : মসজিদের জমি বিবাদ : কাটিগড়ায়
জনতার রোষে পুড়ল বাড়ি, আহত ২০
পরিষিতি নিয়ন্ত্ৰণে সিআরপিএফ মোতায়েন**

ইমাদ উল্লিন মজুমদাৰ :

কাটিগড়া : মসজিদ ক্যাপ্পসের ভেতনের একখণ্ড জমি নিয়ে দীর্ঘনিমের বিবাদকে কেন্দ্ৰ কৰে রাখিবার প্ৰস্তুত হয়ে উঠে কাটিগড়ায়ের মধ্য তাৰিণীপুৰ জামে মসজিদ লোকা। আসিড নিকেপ, পাৰক বুঢ়ি, দেৱান্ধনাৰ বাড়িতে ভাঙ্গৰ, পুলিশৰ ব্যৰ্থতা দুটি বাড়িতে অধিবাসযোগে ঘটান ঘটে। পয়ে পৰিষিতি সাৰাবেলো দেকে আমা হয় সিআরপিএফ, এপি ব্যাটেলিয়ানকে। সতৰ্ক থাকতে বলা হয় বিএসএফকেও। সংঘৰ্ষে পুড়ল, মহিলা, শিশু সহ কম কোৰে ২০ জন আহত হয়েছে।

জনা শিয়েছে, এ সিন সকাল সাতে দুটাৰ মধ্য তাৰিণীপুৰ জামে মসজিদ পৰিচালনা কৰিবলৈ কৰিবৰ্তী সহ আমেৰ কঠিপয় মাঝে মসজিদেৰ লোকালয়েৰ পালে মাটি দেলাৰ কাছ শুণ কৰেন। এতে লাখ দেন আদুল কৰিব চৌধুৰী। এবং তাৰ

শুয়ালকুচিতে ৩ ঘণ্টাৰ কাৰ্ফু শিথিল
হিমন্ত মুৰ্দাৰাদ ধৰনি, শান্তিৰ আশ্বাস মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীৰ

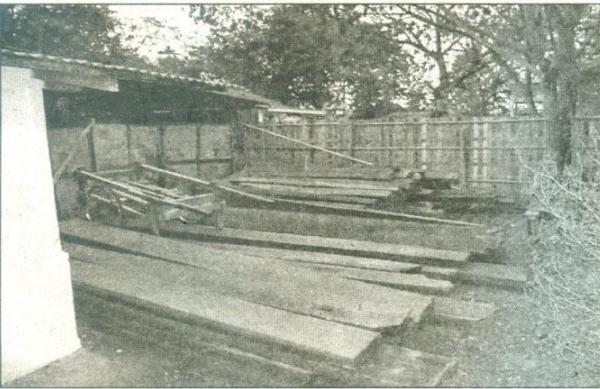
শুগশুভ্র প্ৰতিবেদন, গুয়াহাটি, ১১ মার্চ : আজ বিহুৰ শুত হয়েছে বৰুৱারী শুয়ালকুচি। দুশুণে তাই তিনি শৰ্মা আজ বলেছেন, লোকাৰ পৰিষিতি বাভাবিক হতে আৱে পন্থোৱা দিন সহয় লাগবে। তাছাড়া,

পৰিষিতি কৰে দেওয়া হৈলোকাৰা। মসজিদ পেয়ে মসজিদে জড়ো হৈত শুণ কৰিমোৱা বোতল দিয়ে তিনি সংপৰ্কে কৃমত্বাব কৰেন। এতেই কৰেন মহাজনৰ অন্যান্যোৱা। মাটি হোৱেন। তিনি নিয়ে পড়ে চড়তে শুণ কৰে উভেজনা। খবৰ ফেলাৰ কাজ বৰু না কৰায় এক সময় > এৰ পৰ নয়েৰ পাতায়

Plate-2: Dainik Jugasankha, April 1, 2013, Page 8.

The above news item appeared on April 1, 2013, issue of Dainik Jugasankha is coded as violence news.

ଦୁଲକ୍ଷାଧିକ ଟାକାର ମୂଲ୍ୟବାନ କାଠ ବାଜେୟାପ୍ତ ଲକ୍ଷୀପୂର ବନବିଭାଗେର



বনবিভাগের লক্ষ্মীপুর কার্যালয়ে জন্ম করা কাঠ। সোমবার। ছবি : সন্তোষ চক্রবর্তী।

ব্যাঙ্গ করেছেন এখানকার পরিবেশ পেমিরা। তাঁর বাসন্ত চোরা কাট

ରାଜୀବ ଓପେନ
ଇନସ୍ଟିଟ୍ଯୁଟ ଚାଇଲ୍ଡ
ଲାଇସେନ୍ସ

সচেতনতা শিবির
মুগ্ধলিপি অভিযন্তে : শিল্পচর্চার
জারী করে একটি ইনসিটিউট চাইছে
লাইনে দায়িত্ব করে এক সচেতনতা শিবির
বিদ্যুৎ কার্ডিওগ্রামে আরী
বিদ্যুৎ নির্মাণ হায়ার সেকেন্ডেরি
কুলে অনুভূত হয়। এতে এ
অধ্যক্ষের বিস্তৃত বাস্তিগুণ ছাড়া
পুরো সম্ভব হাতাহাতি আর নেয়
ইনসিটিউটে দীর্ঘকাল ধীরো
ভোগ্য সচেতনতা করে চাইছে
হাতে সম্পর্ক বিজ্ঞাপিত
আলোচনা করেন। অশ্বেষ ক্লাসে
কানাড়া মুগ্ধলি ভাস্তু লক্ষণ এ
বর্ণনে সচেতনতা সিলেক্টের
অ্যাপেক্ষায় কাহা উত্তোলিক করেন।
টেকনিক লাইন সচেতনতা করে আরী
বিদ্যুৎ ধীরো করে নেয়। প্রক্ষেপ

আজীবন জনসেবা করে যেতে চান
পাথারকান্দির জেলা পরিষদ সদস্য অঞ্চল

ঘৃণার্থী প্রতিবেদন, সেকেন্ডেইপোরা : নিরের এলাকার গবেষণাতাত প্রতি কৃতজ্ঞতা প্রাপ্ত হওয়ার কথুর কাছেই আ নো মোগাদিশের জেনে পরিষেবা সমস্যা তথ্য কাছেরের বিজোৱা আৰী অসমৰ আৰামদাত। নিরের জেনে গবেষণার পৰ থেকে আল্যাবৰি, নিরের পাচটি জিলার কোটভোৰের আবি বাজি পিণ্ড নিৰ্মাণ কৃতজ্ঞতা আৰী মালাকার পাশাপাশি অনুমতি সুচৰু পূৰ্ণ পৰামৰ্শ আৰী অধিকৃত কৰেন তিনি। জেনে পৰিষেবা সমস্যা মালাকার আৰী নো মোগাদিশের জেনে পৰিষেবা সমস্যা আসন্নে ৫টি জিলিতে মোট ১৩০০০ বৰ্গ কিমি আৰী ২৪ হাজাৰ মেট্ৰিক পৰা পৰ্যাপ্ত হৈ ২৫৭৫৮। পৰিষেবা সমস্যা হৈ ২২৭৫৮ টোকে এতে আৰী মালাকার ১৯০৫০টি জেনে পৰিষেবা সমস্যা জিলিতে হাসিল কৰেন তাৰে বিজোৱা আৰী একাইইডেক্ষ-এৰ বিজু দাস মান ৬৭৭৭ ভৰ্তি। কোনো জিলার পক্ষে পৰিষেবা সমস্যা সুৰক্ষণ পৰামৰ্শ আৰী মালাকার ৬৪০০০ টোকে। কোনো জিলার পৰিষেবা সমস্যা না হৈ তাহে নিৰ্মাণ আৰী রেল পৰিষেবা লাভ কৰেন ১০১২ টোকে।

পাখাৰকালদি জেনে পৰিষেবা আসন্নে ৫টি জিলিতে মোট ১৩০০০ বৰ্গ কিমি আৰী ২৪ হাজাৰ মেট্ৰিক পৰা পৰ্যাপ্ত হৈ ২৫৭৫৮। পৰিষেবা সমস্যা হৈ ২২৭৫৮ টোকে এতে আৰী মালাকার ১৯০৫০টি জেনে পৰিষেবা সমস্যা জিলিতে হাসিল কৰেন তাৰে বিজোৱা আৰী একাইইডেক্ষ-এৰ বিজু দাস মান ৬৭৭৭ ভৰ্তি। কোনো জিলার পক্ষে পৰিষেবা সমস্যা সুৰক্ষণ পৰামৰ্শ আৰী মালাকার ৬৪০০০ টোকে। কোনো জিলার পৰিষেবা সমস্যা না হৈ তাহে নিৰ্মাণ আৰী রেল পৰিষেবা লাভ কৰেন ১০১২ টোকে।

পোকাল জোটের সংখা ১৮ টি। বিবৰণ পৰিকল্পনা কৰে যে ? এন্দৰ পৰে আজৰা আৰী আজান, আৰী সামৰণ ব্যৱহাৰ পৰিষেবা কৰে উৎপাদন কৰাবলৈ আৰী বাসিন্দা হৈয়ে আসে কৰা না। গোপনীয়তাৰ আৰী বাসিন্দা এবৰ আশা পূৰণ কৰিবলৈ আহোমে। এখন চাই জনসমাৰক কৰা বিদেশ যাবত বিবৰণ আৰী সামৰণ সঁচি মালিনী পৰিকল্পনা অনুমতি পৰামৰ্শ আৰী বাসিন্দা হৈয়ে আসে কৰা না।

6

ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ

দৈনিক
যুগমন্ত্র

শিক্ষকের মৃত্যু রহস্য উদঘাটন

କରତେ ତଦ୍ଦତ୍ ଦାବି
ସୁଗଣଶ୍ଵର ପ୍ରତିବେଦନ : ଇଲାହାଇଟ୍ରେ
ଡେମୋଜେଟିକ କ୍ଲୁଷ୍ଟେଟ୍ ଫ୍ରେଣ୍ଟ୍ ଏର ଡାବେ
ସୋନା ଇଉଡ଼ିମ୍ସର୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଏବଂ
ସାଧା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହୁଏ । ଏକାଏମ ମହିନ୍ଦର
ଆହୁମାଦ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ପୋତୋରେ ହେତୁ
ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ସଭ୍ୟଙ୍କ ସୋନାବିହିତରେ ହୁଏଥାର
ଦେଖିବାରେ କୁଳେର ଶିଳ୍ପକ ପ୍ରୟାତ
ଆହୁମାଦ ଆହୁମାଦ ମର୍ଜନାମାରେ
ଆହୁମାଦ ଆହୁମାଦ ପାଇଁ ପରିଚ୍ୟା
ପାଇଁ ପରିଚ୍ୟା କରିବାରେ ଏବଂ ପରିଚ୍ୟା

Plate-3 Dainik Jugasankha, February 26, 2013, Page 5.

The above news item appeared on February 26, 2013, issue of Dainik Jugasankha is coded as Environmental news



Plate-4 Dainik Jugasankha, January 22, 2012, Page 1.

The above news item appeared on January 22, 2012, issue of Dainik Jugaansankha is coded as Environmental news.

ବାନ୍ଧବ ?



Plate-5 Dainik Jugasankha, January 24, 2012, Page 2.

The above news item appeared on January 24, 2012, issue of Dainik Jugasankha is coded as Human rights.

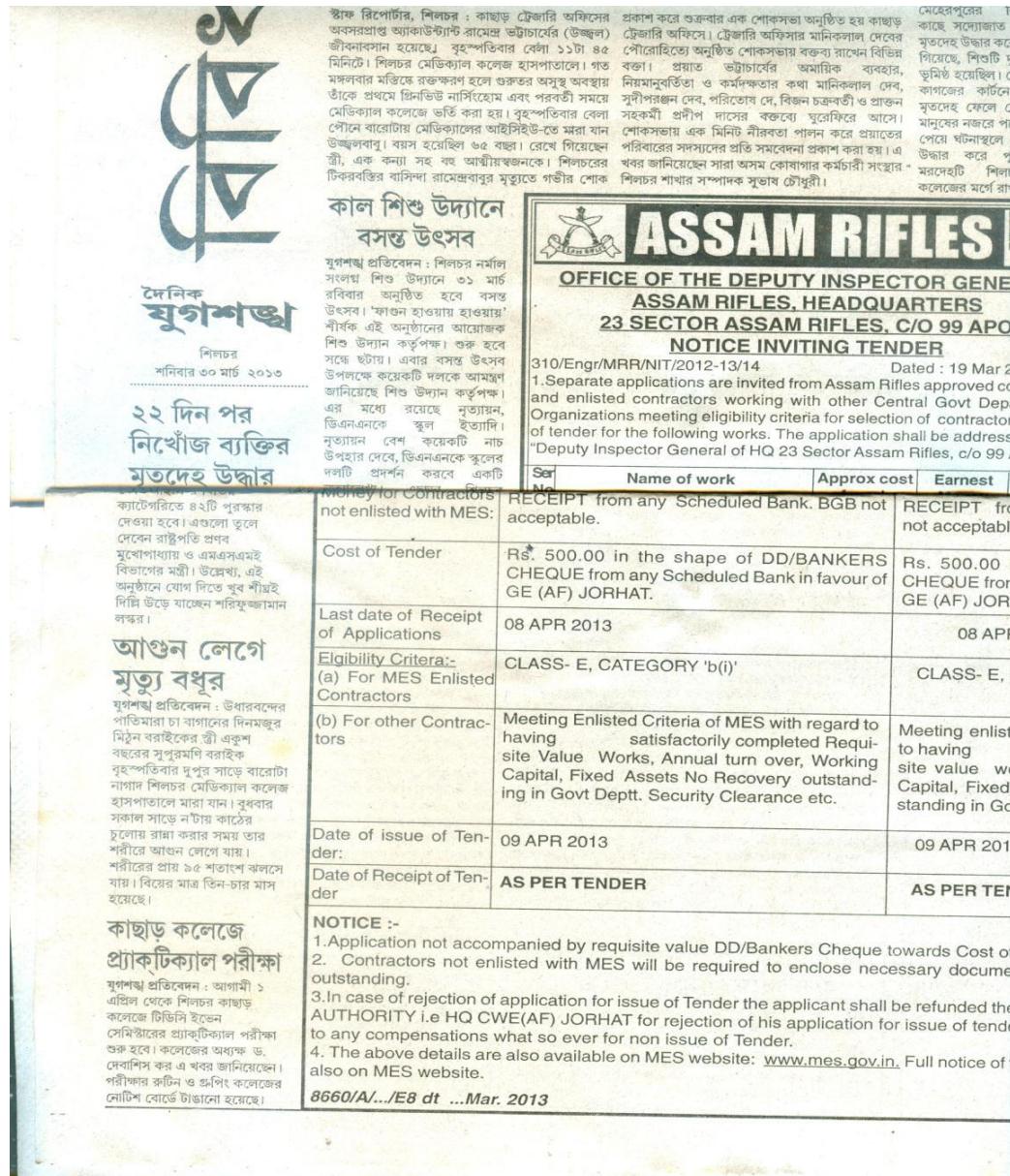


Plate-6 Dainik Jugasankha, March 30, 2013, Page 4

The above news item appeared on March 30, 2013, issue of Dainik Jugasankha is coded as Cultural life (Festival).



Plate-7 Dainik Jegasankha, March 27, 2013, Page 1.

The above news item appeared on March 27, 2013, issue of Dainik Jugasankha is coded as crime news.

✓ এইচআইভি আক্রান্ত শিশুকে সারিয়ে তোলার দাবি বিজ্ঞানীদের



କାରି ବଶ୍ଵବିଜ୍ଞାନ କରାନେ ନା । ତଥେ ଯାଇଲେ କିମ୍ବା ତା କାମଟେ ଆରତ ବିଜ୍ଞାନିକଙ୍କ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଶିଖନ୍ତର ସେଲାର ପରେଯଣ ଘରୋବଳ । ବିଜ୍ଞାନୀଙ୍କୁ ଯାରାମା, ଏହି

ମୋରସିକେ
ସଂକ୍ଷାରପଣ୍ଡି ହତେ
ଚାପ କେବିର



ଏ ଲିମ୍ବରେ ଶୀଘ୍ର ଆଜିତ୍ ପେଶ କରନ୍ତୁ।

করাচিতে বোমায় মৃত্যু বেড়ে ৫

কুইন্সল্যান্ডের রমরমে
যৌন ব্যবসার রাশ রঘেছে
এশীয় ‘ম্যাডাম’দের হাতেও



[View Details](#)

**বরমে
রয়েছে
হাতেই**

রাজনৈতিক দল
গড়ছে আফগান
তালিবানরা?

ইসলামিক প্রজা, ও সাধা: দীর্ঘ সময়ের
পুরণ, আফগানিস্তান এবং আফগান
সম্পর্কের অভিযন্তা।

**ওবারাম
পদ্ধতি:** প্রযোজনীয় কাজের পথে একটি অন্যত্ব হল ওবারাম পদ্ধতি। এটি একটি সহজ ও উচ্চ পরিষ্কার পদ্ধতি যা প্রযোজনীয় কাজের পথে একটি অন্যত্ব হল ওবারাম পদ্ধতি। এটি একটি সহজ ও উচ্চ পরিষ্কার পদ্ধতি যা প্রযোজনীয় কাজের পথে একটি অন্যত্ব হল ওবারাম পদ্ধতি।

বাজেট হাসের তীব্র প্রভাব পড়বে যুক্তরাষ্ট্রের জনজীবনে

ওয়ালিটেম, এ মার্ট: ক্ষতিমুক্তির মাধ্যমে অসম বাস্তু
ধারা প্রোগ্রামের মূলভাবের অন্তর্ভুক্ত মুক্তিদাতা।
বহুমুক্তির 'ডিপ্লোমা' প্রাপ্তি এস. মুক্তি। এই প্রোগ্রাম
উপস্থিতিশীল অবস্থার প্রয়োগ করে আসছে। অসমীয়া ৮
ফেব্রুয়ারি গঠি অসমীয়া কান প্রেস ও ইণ্ডাস্ট্রি কু সমস্যা এবং
কেন্দ্রীয় প্রশাসন মুক্তিপ্রাপ্ত প্রযোজনে প্রোগ্রামটির মেঘে
প্রাপ্তি প্রাপ্তি উপস্থিতিশীল করণের সুবচার হিসেব।



১. যদি একটি প্রকল্পসমন্বয়ের কা যাওয়ার
প্রয়োজন। অন্যথার
ক্ষেত্রে এই সর্বোচ্চ প্রয়োজন সম্ভবের সঙ্গে
এখানে আশ্চর্য করা হচ্ছে। এবং যাত্রুণিক
বিষয়টি আওতা দেখে কেবলমাত্ৰ
তাই, এখন প্রয়োজন বিষয়টি ক্ষেত্ৰে
ক্ষেত্ৰে প্রয়োজন কৰা হচ্ছে। যদি কোনো প্ৰকল্প
কৰা হৈছে তবে একটি প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা
কেবলমাত্ৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা হচ্ছে।

Plate-13: Samayik Prasanga, March 5, 2013, Page 5

The above news item appeared on March 5, 2013, issue of Samayik Prasanga is coded as AIDS related news

