Content Analysis of Mizo Newspaper
With Special Reference to Vanglaini

A Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the
Degree of Master of Philosophy in Library and Information Science

Submitted by

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the dissertation entitled **'Content Analysis of Mizo Newspaper with Special Reference To Vanglaini**' submitted by me has not previously formed the basis for the award of any Degree or Diploma or other similar title of this or to any other University or examining body.

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled "**CONTENT ANALYSIS OF MIZO NEWSPAPER WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO VANGLAINI**" submitted by Ms.Laldampuii for the award of the degree of Master of Philosophy in Library and Information Science is carried out under my guidance and incorporates the student bonafide research. This is the candidate original work and is worthy of examination.

Aizawl, Mizoram   **(Dr. R.N. Mishra)**
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Aizawl   LALDAMPUII

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CHAPTER- 1

INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

Communication is an essential component, in that newspaper plays a vital role in disseminating information. The newspaper has become the main source of information about local, national and foreign affairs. Though radio and television convey important news and messages quicker than the newspaper, they seldom give the details of an incident. The newspapers, on the other hand, have a special role in disseminating information or news to the citizen since newspapers are read by the general public. It gives not only more detail about a particular incident but it is more descriptive. This is greatly important today when political changes occur with rapidity unknown before. Besides, the newspaper is easier to carry and it could be read at any time during the day. Further, the permanence of the printed word helps one to refresh ones, memory of certain facts and incidents reported in the past.

Newspaper is one of the most vital and effective mediums that cater through its wide coverage to the divergent interests of the society. It is considered as the mirror of the world. Local daily newspaper is one of the most important media for communication in Mizoram. Mizoram is a small state with a population of 10,901,014 is situated in the North Eastern region of India. A number of dailies have regularly been coming out to satisfy the information requirements of the people. The dailies are also preserved by some of the important libraries in the State for the current and future use of the researchers.

Like National or International newspapers, the functions of the regional dailies are:

- To convey government policies to the public
- Keep government informed policies and
- Keep government informed of public reactions to government policies and
- Keep the government and public informed of events taken place in and around.

Newspapers are classified through various columns like editorials, special articles, letters to editor, commercial news, advertisement, etc. so that one can have easy access to all aspects of current news. Newspaper is supposed to provide reliable news and give correct details about every new item with respect to five elements of who, what, when, where and how. It is readily available whenever one has leisure time. In fact, the newspaper published the news, which cannot come in television or radio. News in detail can be known only through the daily newspaper. The newspaper plays a very crucial role in all the development activities of a society. They provide information and knowledge not only on local happenings. Through the newspaper the general people have a better awareness of their needs and references and fuller information on the conditions and possibilities of their areas.

The importance of newspaper articles has been increased greatly by the spread of education. Education sharpens ones curiosity about events in distant lands and also makes one conscious of the necessity to maintain ones reading habits. In both respects the newspaper appeals most, especially if one finds little time to read books. In this knowledge society newspaper are moving on from traditional printed newspaper to online newspaper.

Newspapers are one form of media that present issues to the public and may help them, as well as reflect, community support for an issue monitoring of regional newspapers has been recommended because they are close to the local context of a community and can serve as a forum for public and community leaders. Prominence of articles concerns the placement and presentation of articles, which attract the reader's attention. Factors related to prominence include placement of the article in the main section of the newspaper, placement on the front page of a section, placement on the top of the page, headline font size, article length and presence of pictures or other visuals. Localization of stories in addition to providing information about, for, or by the community, may also enhance the relevance of the message. Framing of the issue and the type of article (news, feature, opinion, etc.) can influence how the issue is defined, the scope and depth of coverage, and calls to action.

Newspapers are the most useful sources of information on current affairs. The current study is to analyze the content covered by the Mizo daily Vanglaini because this kind of work has not been done in the past. Vanglaini is a regional newspaper, with wide readership across the state. Newspaper from the year 2009-2010 will been taken for this study, which comprises 245 articles.

Mass media strategies have been used in research to educate and advocate for opinion and behavioral changes at individual, social and community levels.

Content analysis of newspapers as part of an evaluation may be a valuable method to help assess community opinions, advocacy and change. Information gained through the content analysis may also inform and enhance ongoing media advocacy efforts.

A news article discusses current or recent news of either general interest (i.e. daily newspapers) or of a specific. A news article can include accounts of eye witnesses to the happening event. It can contain photographs, accounts, statistics, graphs, recollections, interviews, polls, debates on the topic, etc. Headlines can be used to focus the reader's attention on a particular (or main) part of the article. The writer can also give facts and detailed information following answers to general questions like who, what, when, where, why and how.

Articles are importance as they are very up-to-date. Newspapers are the most current, magazines are next and journals are slightly behind the other two, but still very current. In most cases, you know who the author is. In the case of newspapers and magazines, this is not always true, but if you use reputable newspapers and magazines, you can be fairly certain that the information is acceptable as an editor looks through every single article before it gets published in these sources. In newspapers articles it contains the name of the author, and often, the authors' qualifications are also listed. In the case of journal articles, there is always a list of references at the end of the article. The references tell not only where the author got his or her information, but they also verify the accuracy of the information in the article. So, basically, what like the Internet, daily newspaper articles are up-to-date, but unlike the Internet, newspaper articles are more trust-worthy and potentially more accurate than articles found on the Internet.

1.1 SIGNIFICANCE AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Newspaper is an important medium of communication especially in Mizoram because it is geographical isolated from the mainland. As National paper cannot reach Mizoram on the same day, and the regional dailies play a crucial role to disseminate information. Total 88 dailies newspapers are published in Mizoram primarily in two languages such as, (i) Mizo and (ii) English. Vanglaini comes under the purview of Mizo newspaper and the same has been selected because of its wide coverage than the others newspapers. Further, it covers all areas of Mizoram and also highlights the important news on Regional and National importance. The newspaper was initiated from Aizawl, the capital of Mizoram since 1978 and as such has the existence in Mizoram for last 35 years. This has been recognized as an important daily in entire North-East, India due to its trustworthy news. This is also widely circulated newspaper in Mizoram than other daily in Mizoram. Due to its coverage, contents, clarity, Vanglaini newspaper has been taken under the purview of study. Significance of the study lies with the fact that, Vanglaini happens to be a recognized newspaper both at Government level including private level for its presentation style, coverage, illustrations, statistics, impartial view including clarity of information. The significance of the study is to explore the unexplored Mizo daily which is first of its kind. A large number of newspapers published regularly with a vast amount of information are considerably used by the people from all walks of life for their current awareness purpose but, they are not aware of the contents of the articles even if those are being published in the local language.

The scope of the study is limited to the centre page articles published by eminent authors regularly for information and betterment of the society. It is also limited to the articles published on 2009 and 2010 i.e., 2 (Two) years. However, the editorial portions of the centre page article have been excluded from the purview of the study for clarity and transparency. Further, the study also excludes other newspaper published from the soil of Mizoram. Mention may be made that, the study was undertaken on the centre page articles which are published on Monday only. Further, the study is focused on analyzing the centre page articles as discussed and around three articles are published in the center page on a regular basis thus, coming to 245 articles which have been published during 2009 and 2010. The content of newspaper articles have been analysed on the basic of its coverage, currency of news, type of approach (analytical, descriptive, informative, critical) etc.

1.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Literature review is one of the important components of the research which reveals the converge area including the gap. A body of text in the literature aims to review the critical point of current knowledge and or methodological approaches on a particular topic. Literature reviews are secondary sources, and as such, do not report any new or original experimental work. The scholar explored a good quantum of literature both traditional including books, journals, bulletins etc. including electronic books, journals etc. pertaining the field of the study. A selected list of literature has been chosen by the scholar for review which has been enlisted below. The literatures have been arranged according to descending sequence relevant to the study.

➢ Berelson, Bernard. (1952). Content analysis in communication research. Free Press. 220

Berelson views it content analysis as "a research technique for the objective, systematic and quantitative description of the manifest content of communication". The review covers primarily the 1935-1950 periods, listing 17 types of application of content analysis with abstracts of representative studies in each type and explanatory comment on them. In addition to quantitative studies, the author considers qualitative types and gives examples of them, and devotes additional chapters to the units and the categories of content analysis. A chapter on technical problems-sampling, reliability, presentation and modes of inference-concludes the text. 350-item bibliography.

➢ Mitchell, Robert Edward (1967). 'The use of content analysis for explanatory studies'. Public Opinion quarterly. 31(2); 230-241.

The focus of this paper is on possible ways of using content analysis of articles, newspapers, or other types of communication data for explanatory rather than merely descriptive purposes. Frequent comparisons are made with analyses of public opinion survey data to illustrate possibilities and methodological problems. This attention to higher-level uses of content analysis is timely and important because of recent linguistic and technological developments.

> ➤ Buchholz, Michael and Bynum, Jack E. (1982). 'Newspaper Presentation of America's Aged: A Content Analysis of Image and Role'. The Gerontologist, 22(1); 83-88.

The authors shows the content analysis of 1703 stories from the New York Times and the Daily Oklahaman (Oklahoma City) indicates that the elderly are not presented as negatively and passively as some media critics say, but that neither newspaper covers the aging story in a meaningful way. The data, selected randomly from 1970 and 1978, were tested by X2 and one way analysis of variance.

> ➤ Jarvelin, Kalervo and Vakkari, Pertti. (1990). "Content analysis of research articles in Library an Information science". *Library and Information Science Research*. 12; 395-421

The authors Jarvelin and Vakkari reported content analysis of the research of library and information science (LIS) from 1965 to 1985. The aim is to find out how international research in LIS is distributed over topics, and what approaches and methods have been used to investigate these topics. The study samples consist of 142,359 and 449 full length research articles published in 1965,1975 and 1985, respectively, in core LIS journals. The proportion of library and information service activities and information storage and retrieval among the topics of the research articles was each 25% to 30% through the years. There was very little research on methodology (1%-8%), information seeking (6%-8%)and scientific communication (5%-7%). The proportion of empirical research strategies was high (49%-56%) with survey method (20%-23%) as the single most important method. A conceptual research strategy (mainly verbal argumentation) was employed in 23%-29% of the articles and system analysis, description and design in 10%-15%. The most remarkable changes from 1965 to 1985 are the loss of interest in methodology and in the analysis of LIS and the change of interest in information storage and retrieval from classification and indexing (from 22%to 6%)to retrieval (from 4%to 13%). Cross tabulations of article topics with research strategies and approaches are presented.

➢ Downe, Barbara. (1992). 'Content analysis: Method, applications, and issues'. *Health Care for Women International.* 13(3); 313-321.

Downe shows the content analysis research methodology is detailed, its procedures are described, some examples of its application are provided and the controversial issues surrounding its use are discussed. Because of its focus on human communication, content analysis offers practical applicability, promise, and relevance for research involving the practice and education of nurses and other helping professionals.

➢ Roffe, Daniel., Aust, Charles F. and Lacy, Stephen R. (1993). The effectiveness of random, consecutive day and constructed week sampling in newspaper content analysis. *Journalism & Mass Communication Quarterly.* 70 (1); 133-139.

The authors in the study have compared 20 sets each of samples of four different sizes using simple random, constructed week and consecutive day samples of newspaper content. Comparisons of sample efficiently, based on the percentage of sample means in each set of 20 falling within one or two standard error of the population mean show the superiority of constructed week sampling.

➢ Riffe, Daniel and Freitaq (1997). A content analysis of content analyses: Twenty – Five years of Journalism quarterly. *Journalism & Mass Communication Quarterly.*74(3); 515-524.

Examination of the increasing number of articles employing quantitative content analysis in 1971-95 Journalism & Mass Communication Quarterly showed primary focus on news/editorial content in US media. Nearly half examined newspapers, and half were coauthored. Most used convenience or purposive samples. Few involved a second research method or extra-media data, explicit theoretical grounding, or research questions or hypotheses. Half reported intercoder reliability, and two-fifths used only descriptive statistics. Analysis of trends shows growth in coauthorship and reporting of reliability, and increasing emphasis on more sophisticated statistical analysis. No parallel trend exists, however, in use of explicit hypotheses/research questions or theoretical grounding.

➢ Welch, Michael. Fenwick, Melissa. And Robert, Meridith. (1997). "Primary Definitions of Crime and Moral Panic: A Content Analysis of Experts' Quotes in Feature Newspaper Articles on Crime" Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency**.** 34(4); 474-494.

In this study, the authors contributed to the area of inquiry by administering a content analysis of 105 feature articles on crime published in four national newspapers between 1992

and 1995. In addition to exploring the topics of crime, they systematically examined the nature of quotes offered by two groups of experts, namely, state managers and intellectuals. Their findings support previous research demonstrating the Medias heavy reliance on law enforcement officials in formulating primary definitions of crime. The significance of primary definitions of crime within the context of the dominant ideology and moral panic is discussed at length.

➢ Hardmeier, Sibylle (1999). 'Political poll reporting in Swiss print media:Analysis and suggestions for quality improvement'. *Int. Journal of Public Opinion Research*. 11(3); 257-274.

This article deals with the quality of political poll reports in the Swiss print media. A content analysis of 31 different papers reveals that the methodological information given in newspaper articles is more elaborate when papers use various devices such as information boxes. When polls are reported that other papers or organizations financed, methodological information is scarce. Beyond such formal criteria, a case study shows that aspects of measurement and specification errors must also be taken into account, which is highly relevant in the conceptualization of polls and within the press-polling connection.

➢ Lacy, Stephen, et. Al. (2001). Sample Size for Newspaper Content Analysis in Multi-Year Studies. *Journalism & Mass Communication Quarterly*. 78(4); 836-845.

Lacy has examines the most efficient method of sampling content from five years of daily newspaper editions. Selecting nine constructed weeks (nine issues from a Monday, nine from a Tuesday, etc.) from five years is more efficient than the ten constructed weeks-two from each year-suggested by previous research on population of a year's newspaper content. This rule holds provided the variables being measured do not have large variances.

➢ McKechnie, Lynne E. F and Pettigrew, Karen E. (2002). Surveying the use of theory in library and information science research: a displinary perspective. *Library Trends*. 50(3); 406-17

In this study, content analysis of 1,160 library and information science (LIS) articles published in six LIS journals between 1993 and 1998 was conducted to examine the use of theory in LIS research. The findings imply that differences exist in the use of theory in LIS that are associated with the broad disciplinary content of the research. These differences may arise from variant conceptions of and approaches to the use of theory in the research traditions of the humanities, social sciences, and sciences. It is suggested that the

multidisciplinary background of LIS researchers provides a rich but still underutilized opportunity for the use and development of theory within LIS.

> Granner, Michelle, L, Sharpe, Patricia A, Burroughs, Ericka L, Fields, Regina and Hallenbeck, Joyce (2010). Newspaper content analysis in evaluation of a community-based participatory project to increase physical activity'. *Health Education Research,* 25(4); 656-667.

Newspaper content analysis in evaluation of a community based participatory research project focused on increasing physical activity through policy and environmental changes, which included activities related to media advocacy and media-based community education. A total of 2681 articles from 1764 newspapers were analyzed. The study demonstrates that media content analysis can be a valuable component in evaluating community based interventions.

> Maity, Goutam (2010). "Census of Communication flow of newspaper information in India and its implications for newspaper information retrieval". IASLIC Bulletin. 55(3); 143-157.

Maity tried to measure the quantity of both newspaper information generation and consumption. This article thus infers that the communication flow of newspaper information indicates a state of information explosion/overload. Conclusion are drawn that newspaper information explosion forms/justifies the basis towards designing an effective newspaper and or a newspaper information retrieval system.

> Paisley, Suzy (2010). Classification of evidence in decision-analytic models of cost-effectiveness: A content analysis of published reports. *International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health Care .* 26.(04); 458-462

Paisley undertaken a content analysis of published reports of models. Details of cited sources were extracted and categorized according to three dimensions; type of information provided by the evidence, type of source from which the evidence was drawn and type of modeling activity supported by the evidence.

> Glaser, Hollis F. (2011). 'Content Analysis of Students'. Favorite Magazines: Class Exercise'. 25(4); 189-191

 The author conducted on content analysis of students favorite magazines from this the students will be able to distinguish between advertising the editiorial content; compare the economic differences among magazines; analyze the relationships among articles, advertising, and audience and practice content analysis.

➢ Yunya, Song and Tsan-Kuo, chang (2012). Selecting daily newspaper for content analysis in China. Journalism Studies. 13 (3); 356-369.

The author compared different sampling methods and sample sizes in the selection of daily newspapers in China for content analysis of the news. Results show that the method of constructed week sampling is more efficient than simple random sampling or consecutive day sampling, and a single constructed week allows reliable estimates of news content in a population of six months of newspaper editions even for highly volatile variables.

1. 3   RESEARCH DESIGN

1.3.1. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

As knowledge advances, more people become involved in research and in turn the nation becomes more prosperous. The present topic is an analytical study of Vanglaini, one of the leading Mizo newspapers in Mizoram. The study is undertaken on the centre page that is the editorial page. The centre page contains editorial and three other articles. The study is undertaken on these three articles those are published on one day of the week i.e., Monday as already mentioned. The study is carried out because of its importance as the intellectuals, writers, authors contribute their knowledge primarily to build and betterment of the society which, however do not restrict to any specific area. Such an analytical study is first of its kind and no one has taken seriously to view the same in past. The problem lays with the fact that, in spite of a good coverage in its contents, the people are neither aware nor conscious to implement the same or used to the words. The scholar has taken sporadic attempt to highlight the importance of such article through analysis which will give much impact on the society.

1.3.2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the present study are to:

* Study the subject of the article, type of coverage and identify the use of weak, strong, positive and negative words in various news items.
* Ascertain the frequency of occurrence of words in the subject published in the newspaper.
* Identify the usage of non Mizo term and use of unique Mizo terms, cluster of terms or concepts used in the newspaper and
* To determine the biasness, if any while publication of regional, national or international news by the editorial team during the coverage of the study.

1.3.3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Methodology adopted for the study is based on the data available in the newspaper on 2009 and 2010. Therefore, the scholar adopted a library method to obtain the data published during the period of study. The scholar collected the published articles during the years 2009-2010. Purposive sampling method has been followed and the articles published on every Monday in the year 2009 and 2010 in Vanglaini newspaper. A total number of 245 news items have been taken for the study. The copy of the news articles were collected from Vanglaini library and following methods were applied to count and analyze the content of the vernacular daily. The methodology for word counting is as follows.

The scholar selected the key words from different texts. All the Mizo words and Non-Mizo words i.e., the English words were selected and grouped according to their subject. Counting was done according to the degree of utilization of non Mizo term in the vernacular daily. The scholar made the study of a relationship of the frequency of occurrence of words in a text and their ranking in a descending order for analysis.

1.4. CHAPTERIZATION

The study is divided into five chapters. Chapter 1 of the study projected the importance of newspapers especially newspaper articles, Significance and Scope of the Study, Review of Literature, Research Design comprising Statement of the Problem, Objectives of the Study, and Research Methodology. Chapter 2 discusses the growth of newspaper in both National and Mizoram and also highlighted about the development of newspaper in Mizoram. Chapter 3 discusses details of Vanglaini Newspapers. Chapter 4 reflects the study focuses on Content Analysis, Bibliometrics (different Laws of Bibliometrics such as Zipfs law, Lotka's Law, and Bradfords Law), Scientometrics, etc. Chapter 5 of the study presents a details account of Data Analysis and Findings. Suggestions and Conclusion are placed in Chapter-6 of the study including a comprehensive bibliography at the end.

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CHAPTER- 2

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF NEWSPAPER

2. INTRODUCTION

A newspaper is a scheduled publication containing news of current events, informative articles, diverse features and advertising. It usually is printed on relatively inexpensive, low-grade paper such as newsprint.

The shorter Oxford English Dictionary identifies Newspapers by its appearance and format defining it as: A printed publication, now usually daily or weekly, consisting of folded unstapled sheets and containing news.

General interest newspapers typically publish stories on local and national political events and personalities, crime, business, entertainment, society and sports. Most traditional papers also feature an editorial written by an editor column that expresses the personal opinions of writers. The newspapers is typically funded by paid subscriptions and advertising.

A wide variety of material has been published in newspapers, including editorial opinions, criticism, persuasion and op-eds; obituaries, entertainment, reviews of radio, movies, television, plays and restaurants; classified ads; display ads, radio and television listings, etc.

Newspapers typically meet four criteria:

- Publicity: Its contents are reasonably accessible to the public
- Periodicity: It is published at regular intervals
- Currency: Its information is up to date
- Universality: It covers a range of topics

2.1 NEWPAPER SCENARIO IN INDIA

Indian print media is at a massive business in the media world and its newspapers are said to offer majority of national and international news. The history of newspaper in India began in 1780, with the publication of the Bengal Gazette from Kolkata.

The advent of the first newspaper in India occurred in the capital city of West Bengal, Calcutta (now Kolkata). James Augustus Hickey is considered the "father of Indian press" as he started the first Indian newspaper from Kolkata, the `Bengal Gazette` or `Calcutta General Advertise` in January, 1780. This first printed newspaper was a weekly publication. In 1789, the first newspaper from Bombay (now Mumbai), the `Bombay Herald` appeared, followed by the `Bombay Courier` in the following year. Later, this newspaper merged with the Times of India in 1861. These newspapers carried news of the areas under the British rule. The first newspaper published in an Indian language was the Samachar Darpan in Bengali. The first issue of this daily was published from the Serampore Mission Press on May 23, 1818. Samachar Darpan, the first vernacular paper was started during the period of Lord Hastings.

In the same year, Ganga Kishore Bhattacharya started publishing another newspaper in Bengali, the `Bengal Gazetti`. On July 1, 1822 the first Gujarati newspaper, the Bombay Samachar, was published from Bombay, which is still in existence. The first Hindi newspaper, the Samachar Sudha Varshan started its circulation in 1854. Since then, the prominent Indian languages in which newspapers had been published over the years are Hindi, Marathi, Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu, Urdu and Bengali languages. The Indian language newspapers eventually took over the English newspapers according to the NRS survey of newspapers. The main reason was the marketing strategy that was followed by the regional papers, commencing with Eenadu - a Telugu daily started by Ramoji Rao. The second reason was the growing literacy rate. Increase in the literacy rate had direct positive effect on the rise of circulation of the regional papers. The people were first educated in their mother tongue according to their state in which they live for and eventually, the first thing a literate person would try to do is read the vernacular papers and gain knowledge about his own locality. Moreover, localization of news has also contributed to the growth of regional newspapers in India. Indian regional papers have several editions for a particular state to offer a complete scenario of local news for the reader to connect with the paper. Malayala Manorama features about 10 editions in Kerala itself and six others outside Kerala. Thus regional papers in India aim at providing localized news for their readers.

Eventually, the advertisers also realized the huge potential of the regional paper market, partly due to their own research and more owing to the efforts of the regional papers to make the advertisers aware of the huge market. These advertisers paid revenues to the newspaper house and in return publicized their products throughout the locality. Thus, newspapers in India not only acted as news providers but also promoters of certain market products. Some of the prominent newspapers in India in the recent times are The Times of India, The Statesman, The Telegraph, The Economic Times, Indian Express and so on. The Economic Times is one of the India`s leading business newspapers; carrying news about the Economy, Companies, Infrastructure, Trends in the Economy, Finance, Stocks, Forex and Commodities, news from around the world and from the world of politics besides editorial and various other features. The Malayala Manorama releases daily, weekly, monthly and annual publications from Kerala. Started in 1988 in Tamil and Telegu languages, it is now published in other regional languages like Hindi, Bengali, as well as in English. Among the various publications, the Malayala Manorama Daily has the largest circulation, selling about 11 lakhs 50 thousand copies daily. The Times of India was founded in 1838 as The Bombay Times and Journal of Commerce by Bennett, Coleman and Company, a colonial enterprise now

owned by an Indian conglomerate. The Times Group publishes The Economic Times (launched in 1961), Navbharat Times (Hindi language), and the Maharashtra Times (Marathi language).

The newspapers collected their news from the news agencies. India has four news agencies namely, the Press Trust of India (PTI), United News of India (UNI), Samachar Bharti and Hindustan Smachar. Newspapers and magazines in India are independent and usually privately owned. About 5,000 newspapers, 150 of them major publications, are published daily in nearly 100 languages. Over 40,000 periodicals are also published in India. The periodicals specialize in various subjects but the majority of them deal with subjects of general interest. During the 1950s, 214 daily newspapers were published in the country. Out of these, 44 were English language dailies while the rest were published in various regional languages. This number rose to 2,856 dailies in 1990 with 209 English dailies. The total number of newspapers published in the country reached 35,595 newspapers by 1993 (3,805 dailies). Newspaper sale in the country has increased by 11.22% in 2007. By 2007, 62 of the world`s best selling newspaper dailies were published in countries like China, Japan, and India. India consumed 99 million newspaper copies as of 2007, making it the second largest market in the world for newspapers.

Newspapers in India have almost created a huge industry in the nation. It publishes the largest number of `paid-for titles` in the world. In 1997, the total number of newspapers and periodicals published in India was around 41705, which include 4720 dailies and 14743 weeklies. However, in the last one decade the news media in India has changed rapidly. All the major news media outlets have an accompanying news website. A new class of newspapers in India is entirely internet based.

2.2   NEWPAPER SCENARIO IN MIZORAM

The history of print media in Mizoram dates back to British colonial rule. The hand-written Mizo Chanchin Laisuih is the oldest known newspaper in the state. A four page issue, it was started in 1898 under the guidance of J. Shakespeare who also published another newspaper in November of 1902, call Mizo leh Vai Chanchin. The monthly newspaper was printed in Sylhet Dinna Nath Press, Tun hapta chanchinbu (1939), Nitin Chanchinbu (1939), Mizo chanchinbu (1946), Zoram thupuan (1947) followed in quick succession.

Two rival publication, namely, "Zoram Thupuan" and "Hmar Arsi" were in circulation in the early 1950 and played significant role during the post independent era in the erst while Mizo

Hills district of Assam. Hmar Arsi, established in 1948 was the independent mouth piece of the nascent political party in then Lushai Hills –the Mizo Union, established in 1946.

In 1955 Mizo Arsi newspaper was published under the union organ. The first printed newspaper was a weekly publication using cyclostyle. 1968 saw the birth of the "Tawrhbawm'-a Mizo daily followed by the 'Mizo Aw' in 1972 (Mizo) and the pioneer English daily, 'Aizawl Times' was published. The Aizawl Times saw the day light just one week ahead of the "Highlander". Both the Aizawl Times and the Highlander then were printed in Aizawl.

Events that had taken place in 1972 were fast and momentous. Mizoram become a UT; the erstwhile, Mizo District was dissolved and the name Mizoram was adopted to replace the Mizo Hills for good.

In 1960 a war arose in Mizoram with this all newspaper were stop. And in 1970 when the war was subside Mizoram was announced as Union Territory, all the newspaper was produced again with another new six newspaper namely Harhna, 1974 Chhawrpial, Hunthar, Remna Palai, Romei and Highlander came into existence. Highlander newspaper was the first English newspaper in Mizoram. All this newspapers are printed using cyclostyle, sometimes it was published daily and sometimes weekly.

When in the 1980 Mizoram was with peace and development take place, especially in disseminating news to the people. Daily newspaper and magazine came regularly such as Remna Eng, Zoram Tlangau, Youth Herald, Senhri, Hriatna and Vanglaini.

When in the year 2000 newspaper publishing firms started experiencing progress and development as the era of IT revolution set in. The traditional system of operating treadle machines was replaced by the installation of offset printing machines. The aged old practice of the composition of types manually was a thing of the past by the turn of the new millennium.

Mizoram which is among the most peaceful states in india, has 89 dailies publications for a population of 10, 91,014. The capital city, Aizawl, alone has 31 newspapers, 11 from the district capital of Lunglei; 4 from Hnahthial; 7 from Mamit; 6 from Champhai; 6 from Kolasib; 9 from Serchhip; 5 from Lawngtlai; 8 from Saiha; and 2 from Tuipang.

Mizoram has 89 dailies, 12 magazines, and 13 electronic media. Of the 89 dailies publication only two are in English and 87 in Mizo language. The state has 102 accredited journalists. Special magazines in sports, fashion, education and business have been popular among the reading public. With the exception of one or two newspapers and local news letter's dailies are not published on Sunday in Mizoram.

Aizawl with 31 publications and lunglei with 11 are the major publishing's centres, however the area of distribution has extended to remote rural areas.

National newspapers do not have a recognizable presence in Mizoram, one reason being the remote location of the state. Only the telegraph has its branch office in Mizoram. Hence, the local dailies play a major role in the live of Mizos.

Every district in Mizoram has its own newspapers. As the terrain is hilly, it is not possible to send the newspapers out of the district.

Although the Mizo dailies are normally not more than eight pages, they are quite comprehensive. The number of pages has remained small owing to lack of investigative journalism and feature writing. However, some progress can be expected in these areas as competition among the various newspapers is set to intensify.

The following are the list of daily newspapers in Mizoram with the name of the editor

AIZAWL		
Sl. No.	Name of Editor	Name of Newspaper
1	Lalchhuana, Robert	Romei
2	Zirliana, D. R.	Mizo Aw
3	Pachuau,Lalbiakthanga	Zoram Tlangau
4	Sapdanga, K.	Vanglaini
5	Vulluaia, C.	Harhna
6	Lalzamlova, C.	Chhawrpial
7	Lalthanzama	Sakeibaknei
8	Lalhmachhuana, T.	Dingdi
9	Khiangte, Zonunsanga	Lenlaini
10	Rodingliana, A.	Thuthar
11	Renthlei, H. D.	Mizo Express
12	Sailo, Lalsangluaii	Tawrhbawm
13	Lalthanzauvi	Entlang
14	Lalhleia, E.	Aizawl Observer
15	Zabiaka, K.	New Link
16	Sangsuakthanga	National Observer
17	Sailo, Lalrinmawia	Thlirtu
18	Lalrambuatsaiha, C.	Aizawl Post

19	Zosangliana, H.	Evening Post
20	Lalkhawliana	Highlander
21	L. T. Sanga	Morning Post
22	Chhuanvawra, C.	Mizo Arsi
23	Tlau, Zohmingthanga	Zoram Politiks
24	Lalhmachhuana, C.	Youth Heralds
25	Lalhruaitluanga, K.	Khawpui Aw
26	Lalngaihawma, H.	Hnehtu
27	Laldinmawia, H.	Zozam times
28	Zotinkhuma, A.	Zoram Voice
29	Zothankhuma, K.	Virthli
30	Vantawl, Vanlalrema	Zalen
31	Lalbiakdika, T.	Zawlbuk
LUNGLEI		
1	Lalthansanga, H.	Lunglei Times
2	Chawngchhuma, C.S.	Hnamdamna
3	Chhangte ,Lianchama	Zo-Chhiar
4	Lalmuankima, K.	Ralvengtu
5	Lalrinpuia, K.	Vulmawi
6	Lalmuanzuala	Lunglei Tribune
7	Zadeng ,Lalremruata	Zo-En
8	Thanghmingliana Renthlei	Zun-Zam
9	Lalrintluanga, K.	Daifim
10	Chhuanvawra	Daily Post
11	Laldinpuia , C.	Zoram Herald
HNAHTHIAL		
1	Zosangliana, F	Calathea
2	Lalbuatsaiha, C	Hnahthial Today
3	Vanlalthara	Hnahthial Times
4	Laldingliana	Huichhuk
MAMIT		
1	Lalhlupuia	Zolamtluang

2	Lalthanzuala, P.C.	Lentupui
3	Lalchhuanawma, H.	Mamit Times
4	Lalnunmawia	Mamit Post
5	Sailo ,Lalrindika	Mamit Express
6	Rokhuma, PC.	Phaileng Times
7	Khiangte ,Lalremruata	Kawrthah Post
CHAMPHAI		
1	Pachuau ,Lalhmingmawia	Pasaltha
2	Lalbiakmawia, F.	Dumde
3	Lalhruaitluanga, D. K.	Rihlipui
4	Lalhlupuia	Lenrual
5	Ralte ,Vanlalzawna	Si-Ar
6	Ralte ,Lalrotluanga	Khawzawl Times
KOLASIB		
1	Lalhmachhuana, S.	Turnipui
2	Lalthlamuana, K.	Ramnuam
3	Tlanmawia, C.	Duhlai
4	V. L. Auva, Andrew	Kolasib Today
5	Lawmzuala	Vairengte Aw
6	Lalmuanpuia	Chhuahtlang (Kawnpui)
SERCHHIP		
1	Pachuau ,Kapliana	Serchhip Times
2	Kawlni ,Zonunsanga	Lenkawl
3	Ramengmawia, C.	Lamkal
4	Lawmkima, P.C.	Laisuih
5	Ralte ,Lalremruata	Ramlai Arsi
6	Lalbiakzaui, H.	Serkhawpui
7	Lalrochhunga	Zothlifim
8	Renthlei ,Liantluanga	Vantawng
9	Zonunsanga, P. C.	Thenzawl Today
LAWNGTLAI		
1	Lallianzuala, V.	Lairam

2	Dengngura, Z. D.	Phawngpui Express
3	Ralte ,Lalngheta	Lawngtlai Post
4	Lalrinmawia, H.	Rameng
5	Lalthangzuala, Elvis	Rauthla
SAIHA		
1	Khara, Jeffrey	Moonlight
2	Dawpho, B.	Saiha Post
3	Hluna, C. Z.	Buannel
4	Hlychho ,Hmaoko	Maraland
5	Lalliana, H.	Saiha Times
6	Baithai, M.	Chhim Aw
7	Zama, C. L.	Saihawpui
8	Lalramnghaka	Kawleng
TUIPANG		
1	Lalrosiama, T.	Tipa Express
2	Thangvela, K.	Vohbik

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CHAPTER- 3

VANGLAINI NEWSPAPER: AN OVERVIEW

3. INTRODUCTION

Vanglaini, the leading newspaper in Mizoram, started as a Mizo weekly in 1978, became a daily in 1986. Since then it has been continuously growing in circulation, readership and quality covering the entire state of Mizoram. It literally means 'zenith of time or heyday'.

Vanglaini was found with a belief to provide reliable and creative media product and services. Over the years our independent editorial and impartial news reporting style won serious attention and confidence of the people.

Being in a fast changing business, it strives to anticipate customer's preference through consistent quality and creative ideas. It tends to reinvent the quality and ideas everyday to meet reader's expectation, and providing the best solution to the advertisers.

Vanglaini Newspaper is a Mizo daily newspaper. According to Pubic Information Bureau it has the largest circulation among all newspapers in Mizoram till today, the newspaper reported that in the city area that is Aizawl a total of 22700 newspapers are circulated, and outside the city area a total of 12000, a total number of 35700 is circulated over Mizoram. Vanglaini is the most widely read newspaper in Mizoram. A total number of around 30 staff is working in order to produced news to the people. This ranks Vanglaini as the top daily in Mizoram. It is owned and published by K. Sapdanga. The office is located at Zarkawt, Aizawl, Mizoram.

In the beginning it was first published around a group of friends and was later under taken by K. Sapdanga and was the first morning newspaper that came into existence in Mizoram.

Vanglaini newspaper is the first one to use broadsheet paper and first one to print in a web.

Vision: To provide reliable and creative media product and services.

Mission: To inform, educate and entertain through independent, impartial and creative journalism.

Values:

- Reliability is the foundation of Vanglaini: We are independent and impartial.
- Our customers are the heart of everything we do.
- We strive for consistent quality and service to give best value for money
- We respect each other and encourage diversified ideas so that everyone can give their creative best.
- Reinventing ourself: We strive to reinvent ourself everyday to improve our quality and service.

3.1   DIFFERENT PARTS OF VANGLAINI NEWSPAPER.

Vanglaini Newspaper contains 8 page and the different parts in Vanglaini Newspaper are as follows:

➢ Headline, society page- This section contains news about important or well known people who are celebrating special occasions or performing at a particular place. It also contains the most important local news. It is usually found on the front page of the newspaper. The title of the most important news is printed in big bold letters. It is called headline

➢ Local and North East News section- Part of this section contains news from the local and North East of the Nation. Another pat contains leisure i.e. crossword, animation.

➢ Classified Ads. Section- This section contains advertisements which fall under headings like wanted, for lease or sale, etc

➢ Centre Page- Printed in this section is articles called editorials. An editorial gives views or opinions of the editor or publisher on certain issued or events. It also contains articles from different authors.

➢ Announcements and obituary page- This section are mostly personal and legal notices. In an obituary, you can find out about people who passed on, and people think their death should be mentioned to the community. When you would go to this section in a newspaper, you can most likely find a picture about someone and a short biography.

➢ Entertainment, National/ International news section- The National/ International section of a newspaper tells us about news in different state within the country and news in different continents. It also contains information about movies and other activities for entertainment business.

➢ Sports and Advertisement-In a sport section, we find out about different news about a basketball, soccer, tennis, etc.

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CHAPTER- 4

CONTENT ANALYSIS: BASIC ISSUES

4.   INTRODUCTION

Content Analysis is "A Procedure designed to facilitate the objective analysis of the appearance of words, phrases, concepts, theme, characters, or even sentences and paragraphs contained in printed or audio visual materials".

Bernard Berelson defined Content Analysis as "a research technique for the objective, systematic, and quantitative description of manifest content of communications" (Berelson, 74). Content analysis is a research tool focused on the actual content and internal features of media. It is used to determine the presence of certain words, concepts, themes, phrases, characters, or sentences within texts or sets of texts and to quantify this presence in an objective manner. Texts can be defined broadly as books, book chapters, essays, interviews, discussions, newspaper headlines and articles, historical documents, speeches, conversations, advertising, theater, informal conversation, or really any occurrence of communicative language. To conduct a content analysis on a text, the text is coded or broken down, into manageable categories on a variety of levels--word, word sense, phrase, sentence, or theme-- and then examined using one of content analysis' basic methods: conceptual analysis or relational analysis. The results are then used to make inferences about the messages within the text(s), the writer(s), the audience, and even the culture and time of which these are a part. For example, Content Analysis can indicate pertinent features such as comprehensiveness of coverage or the intentions, biases, prejudices, and oversights of authors, publishers, as well as all other persons responsible for the content of materials.

Content analysis is a product of the electronic age. Though content analysis was regularly performed in the 1940s, it became a more credible and frequently used research method since the mid-1950's, as researchers started to focus on concepts rather than simply words, and on semantic relationships rather than just presence (de Sola Pool, 1959).

4.1   USES OF CONTENT ANALYSIS

Due to the fact that it can be applied to examine any piece of writing or occurrence of recorded communication, content analysis is used in large number of fields, ranging from marketing and media studies, to literature and rhetoric, ethnography and cultural studies, gender and age issues, sociology and political science, psychology and cognitive science, as well as other fields of inquiry. Additionally, content analysis reflects a close relationship with socio- and psycholinguistics, and is playing an integral role in the development of artificial intelligence. The following list (adapted from Berelson, 1952) offers more possibilities for the uses of content analysis:

- Reveal international differences in communication content

- Detect the existence of propaganda

- Identify the intentions, focus or communication trends of an individual, group or institution

- Describe attitudinal and behavioral responses to communications

- Determine psychological or emotional state of persons or groups

4.2   TYPES OF CONTENT ANALYSIS

There are two general categories of content analysis: conceptual analysis and relational analysis. Conceptual analysis can be thought of as establishing the existence and frequency of concepts in a text. Relational analysis builds on conceptual analysis by examining the relationships among concepts in a text.

4.2.1   CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS

Traditionally, content analysis has most often been thought of in terms of conceptual analysis. In conceptual analysis, a concept is chosen for examination and the number of its occurrences within the text recorded. Because terms may be implicit as well as explicit, it is important to clearly define implicit terms before the beginning of the counting process. To limit the subjectivity in the definitions of concepts, specialized dictionaries are used.

As with most other research methods, conceptual analysis begins with identifying research questions and choosing a sample or samples. Once chosen, the text must be coded into manageable content categories. The process of coding is basically one of selective reduction, which is the central idea in content analysis. By breaking down the contents of materials into meaningful and pertinent units of information, certain characteristics of the message may be analyzed and interpreted.

An example of a conceptual analysis would be to examine a text and to code it for the existence of certain words. In looking at this text, the research question might involve examining the number of positive words used to describe an argument, as opposed to the number of negative words used to describe a current status or opposing argument. The researcher would be interested only in quantifying these words, not in examining how they are related, which is a function of relational analysis. In conceptual analysis, the researcher simply wants to examine presence with respect to his/her research question, i.e. whether there is a stronger presence of positive or negative words used with respect to a specific argument or respective arguments.

4.2.2 RELATIONAL ANALYSIS

As stated above, relational analysis builds on conceptual analysis by examining the relationships among concepts in a text. And as with other sorts of inquiry, initial choices with regard to what is being studied and/or coded for often determine the possibilities of that particular study. For relational analysis, it is important to first decide which concept type(s) will be explored in the analysis. Studies have been conducted with as few as one and as many as 500 concept categories. Obviously, too many categories may obscure your results and too few can lead to unreliable and potentially invalid conclusions. Therefore, it is important to allow the context and necessities of your research to guide your coding procedures.

There are many techniques of relational analysis available and this flexibility makes for it's popularity. Researchers can devise their own procedures according to the nature of their project. Once a procedure is rigorously tested, it can be applied and compared across populations over time. The process of relational analysis has achieved a high degree of computer automation but still is, like most forms of research, time consuming. Perhaps the strongest claim that can be made is that it maintains a high degree of statistical rigor without losing the richness of detail apparent in even more qualitative methods.

The Palmquist, Carley and Dale study, a summary of "Applications of Computer-Aided Text Analysis: Analyzing Literary and Non-Literary Texts" (1997) is an example of two studies that have been conducted using both conceptual and relational analysis. The Problematic Text for Content Analysis shows the differences in results obtained by a conceptual and a relational approach to a study (http://writing.colostate.edu/guides/research/content/)

4.3   ISSUES OF RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY

The issues of reliability and validity are concurrent with those addressed in other research methods. The reliability of a content analysis study refers to its stability, or the tendency for coders to consistently re-code the same data in the same way over a period of time; reproducibility, or the tendency for a group of coders to classify categories membership in the same way; and accuracy, or the extent to which the classification of a text corresponds to a standard or norm statistically.

The overarching problem of concept analysis research is the challengeable nature of conclusions reached by its inferential procedures. The question lies in what level of implication is allowable, i.e. do the conclusions follow from the data or are they explainable due to some other phenomenon? For occurrence-specific studies, for example, can the second occurrence of a word carry equal weight as the ninety-ninth? Reasonable conclusions can be

drawn from substantive amounts of quantitative data, but the question of proof may still remain unanswered.

The generalizability of one's conclusions, then, is very dependent on how one determines concept categories, as well as on how reliable those categories are. It is imperative that one defines categories that accurately measure the idea and/or items one is seeking to measure. Akin to this is the construction of rules. Developing rules that allow one, and others, to categorize and code the same data in the same way over a period of time, referred to as stability, and is essential to the success of a conceptual analysis. Reproducibility, not only of specific categories, but of general methods applied to establishing all sets of categories, makes a study, and its subsequent conclusions and results, sounder.

4.4   ADVANTAGES OF CONTENT ANALYSIS

Content analysis offers several advantages to researchers who consider using it. In particular, content analysis relates:

- Directly at communication via texts or transcripts, and hence gets at the central aspect of social interaction
- Allow for both quantitative and qualitative operations
- Provides valuable historical/cultural insights over time through analysis of texts
- Permit a closeness to text which can alternate between specific categories and relationships and also statistically analyzes the coded form of the text
- Used to interpret texts for purposes such as the development of expert systems (since knowledge and rules can both be coded in terms of explicit statements about the relationships among concepts)
- Giving an unobtrusive means of analyzing interactions
- Provides insight into complex models of human thought and language use
- Considered as a relatively "exact" research method (based on hard facts, as opposed to Discourse Analysis).

4.4.1   DISADVANTAGES OF CONTENT ANALYSIS

Content analysis suffers from several advantages, both theoretical and procedural. In particular, content analysis causes lot of inconveniences as it is:

- Time consuming
- Subject to increased error, particularly when relational analysis is used to attain a higher level of interpretation

- Often devoid of theoretical base, or attempts too liberally to draw meaningful inferences about the relationships and impacts implied in a study
- Inherently reductive, particularly when dealing with complex texts
- Tends too often to simply consist of word counts
- Often disregards the context that produced the text, as well as the state of things after the text is produced
- Difficult to automate or computerize

4.5 BIBLIOMETRICS, SCIENTOMETRIC AND INFORMATIC

4.5.1 BIBLIOMETRICS

'Bibliometrics is quantitative study of various aspects of literature of a subjects and are used to identify the pattern of publication, authorship, citation and or secondary journal coverage in the hope that such regularities can give an insight into the dynamics of the area under consideration".

The term 'Bibliometrics' has two roots-'Biblio' and 'Metrics'. The Word 'Biblio' is derived from the combination of a Latin and Greek word 'Biblion' meaning book, paper, etc. Which in turn was derived from the word Byblos, a city of Phoenicia. The Word 'Metrics' is derived either from the Latin or Greek word 'Metricus' or 'Metrikos' respectively, each meaning measurement.

According to Pritchard "It is that branch of information theory that attempts to analyse quantitatively the properties and behavior of record knowledge". Fairthrone defines it as "The quantitative treatment of the properties of recorded discourse and behavior pertaining to it." To Sengupta, it is "the organization, classification and quantitative evaluation of publication patterns of all macro and micro communications along with their authorship by mathematical and statistical calculus".

Three basic laws have been formulated in bibliometrics based on some important studies. These are statistical expressions derived on the basis of studies on some characteristics such as scattering of articles on a subject in various periodicals, measuring the productivity of authors on the basis of the number of articles contributed by them, the ranking of words in a text on the basis of their frequency of occurrences etc. The Three basic laws in Bibliometrics are:-

- ➢ Lotka's Law: This relates to a study of the productivity of authors. It is helpful in scientific productivity studies.

- Bradford's Law of Scattering: This describes the pattern of scatter of literature on a subject in various periodicals. The statistical regularity pointed out by Bradford's law provides an objective means of determining zones of relative richness or value to a given kind of library collection.
- Zipf's Law: This is based on a study of the relationship of the frequency of occurrence of words in a text and their ranking in a descending order. This can be effectively used in the generation of semi automatic or automatic indexes useful for an information retrieval system. It can also be used for deciding the correct authorship of disputed works and for identifying words more frequently used in different foreign languages.

In 1935, George Kingsley Zipf formulated his law to predict the frequency of words within a text. The law states that, "In a relatively lengthy text, if you list the words occurring within that text in order of decreasing frequency, the rank of a word on that list multiplied by its frequency will equal a constant". The equation for this relationship is:

$$r \times f = k$$

Where, r = the rank of the word

f = the frequency, and

k = the constant.

Some of the areas where bibliometric techniques are consistently applied are:

- To identify research trends and growth of knowledge of different scientific disciplines.
- To identity users of different subjects.
- To identity authorship and its trends in documents on various subjects.
- To forecast past, present and future publishing trends.
- To identify core periodicals in different disciplines

Sample of Zipf's Distribution

Word	Rank	Frequency	Rank Frequency
The	01	120	120
Of	02	110	220
Terms	03	95	285
To	04	78	312
A	05	62	310

4.5.2. SCIENTOMETRIC

Scientometrics is nothing but the coherent organization of science and its productivity analysis. It is used to mean a communication process in science including socio-cultural aspects which appears to be synonymous to science with more impressive or quantitative aspects.

Scientometrics is the science of measuring and analyzing science. In practice, Scientometrics is often done using Bibliometrics which is a measurement of the impact of (scientific) publications.

Modern scientometrics is mostly based on the work of Derek J. de Solla Price and Eugene Garfield. The latter founded the Institute for Scientific Information which is heavily used for Scientometrics analysis.

Methods of research include qualitative, quantitative and computational approaches.

One significant finding in the field is a principle of cost escalation to the effect that achieving further findings at a given level of importance grow exponentially more costly in the expenditure of effort and resources.

Related fields are the history of science and technology, philosophy of science and sociology of scientific knowledge.

This term was introduced and came into prominence with the founding of the journal named 'Scientometrics' by T. Braunin 1977, originally published in Hungary and currently from Amsterdam. The scope of the journal is to publish all those studies of quantitative aspects of science as a discipline or economic activity. Scientometrics is part of the sociology of science and has the application to science-policy making. It involves quantitative studies of scientific activities, including among others, publication, and so overlaps Bibliometrics to some extent. Scientometrics is branch of the 'Science of Science'. Nalimov and Mulchenko define this term, "as a sub-field which applies quantitative methods of the study of science as an information process". In this information model, publications are carriers of information and promoters of communication. Haitun treats 'Scientometrics', as a scientific discipline which performs reproducible measurements of scientific activity and reveals its objective quantitative regularities. According to him, Scientometrics methods include statistical and thesaurus methods, and indicators as to the number of citations, terms etc. There are two aspects within science of science, viz.:

➢ The analytical aspect which deals with the general laws of the development of science as a knowledge system and a specific social institution; and

➢ The normative aspect which deals with the development of practical recommendations for raising research efficiency.

4.5.3   INFORMATRICS

A branch of information science and of computer science, that focuses on the study of information processing and particularly as respect to systems integration and human interactions with machine and data.

The most recent metric term 'informetrics' comes from the German term 'informetrie' and was first proposed in 1979 by Nacke to cover that part of information science dealing with the measurement of information phenomena and the application of mathematical methods to the disciplines problems, to bibliometrics and parts of information retrieval theory, and perhaps more widely. Informatrics covers the empirical studies of literatures and documents, as well as theoretical studies of the mathematical properties of the laws and distributions that have been discovered. According to Egghe and Rousseau, informetrics is generally related to information production and or information production processes. Pao has summarized the general aims of informetrics studies as measuring activities and processes with respect to information as completing the deficiencies in information systems, as planning and managing information services, so as to improve the designs of documentation and information retrieval systems and predict future trends and uses. Informetric studies in library and information sciences are based on the mathematical expression of three principles relating to social life: the principle of least effort, the 80/20 rule and the principle of success breeds success. These principles have been embedded in the laws of Zipf, Lotka and Bradford. These laws have been studied and expressed in mathematical form, so that they can be used in practice. Also some scientists such as Fairthorne, Leimkuhler and Simon have investigated the similarities of these laws to standard statistical distributions.

In short, the Bibliometrics is a formed scientific sub-discipline which comprises a complex of mathematical and statistical methods used to analyze bibliographical characteristic of documents while scientometrics is a formed structural part of methodology, including the complex of mathematical and statistical methods used to analyze the quantitative characteristics of science as an enterprise. Informetrics on the other hand is a scientific sub-discipline where mathematical and statistical methods are used to investigate scientific and technical information on theoretical level and practical information activities.

4.6   CITATION MEASUREMENT

The Citation Measurement is a major component of citation analysis. It relates to a study of comprehensive information of the authors already adopted while writing their research article. The Citation measurement according to Turnbull (2013) has been placed below:

- Paying homage to pioneers

- Giving credit for related work (homage to peers)

- Identifying methodology, equipment, etc.

- Background reading

- Correcting one's own work

- Correcting the work of others

- Criticizing previous work

- Substantiating claims

- Alerting to forthcoming work

- Providing leads to poorly disseminated, poorly indexed, or un-cited work

- Authenticating data and classes of fact - physical constants, etc.

- Identifying original publications in which an idea or concept was discussed

- Identifying an original publication or other work describing an eponymic concept or term (i.e. Hodgkin's Disease)

- Disclaiming work or ideas of others (negative claims)

- Disputing priority claims of others (negative homage)

While complete, the variety of these reasons and their various implications are difficult to measure with any scale as classic citation analysis begins by counting all types of citations with little (or any) weight to reference types.

4.7   REFINDED CLASSIC BIBLIOMETRICS

A refinement of mass citation counting is direct citation counting where the quantity of citations are tracked over a given period of time to test for aspects of an author's or article's impact. The standard formula for impact is:

n journal citations/n citable articles published

While somewhat blunt, applying and averaging citations along certain ordinals begins to become even more useful. Another basic bibliometric technique is calculating an immediacy index of influence using this formula:

Citations received by article during the year/total number of citable articles published

This is also a useful metric to see a broader view of impact, however it may not always be objective as some journals may have more prestige, a longer history of publication or may require certain types of atypical references (historical listings of past articles, for example). Therefore, we can see how varieties of journal articles can influence an immediacy index.

4.8   BIBLIOMETRIC COUPLING

Kessler suggests a technique known as bibliographic coupling: measuring the number of references two papers have in common to test for similarity. He then showed that a clustering based on this measure yields meaningful groupings of papers for research (and information retrieval) by stating "a number of papers bear a meaningful relation to each other when they have one or more references in common" (Kessler 1963).

Kessler also found a high correlation between groups formed by coupling and groups formed by subject indexing. As bibliometric analysis has become more automated, many have tried to take these techniques and engineer software to detect patterns and establish relationships between articles. Price and Schiminovich both began to analyze electronic publications in the late 60's and early 70's as some journals moved towards digital formats (Price, 1968; Schiminovich, 1971). These were the first real steps taken towards applying bibliometrics to electronic publications. Moreover, once data collection and input issues are overcome, information can be measured in its raw form on a computer far quicker than by hand.

4.9   CO-CITATION ANALYSIS

Marshakova and Small (independently) developed coupling further by noting that if two references are cited together, in a latter literature, the two references are themselves related. The greater the number of times they are cited together, the greater their cocitation strength. The major refinement between bibliometric coupling and cocitation is that while coupling measures the relationship between source documents, cocitation measures the relations between cited documents. This implies that an author purposefully chose to relate two articles together, not merely an association between two articles as coupling reveals.

4.10   COMMON BIBLIOMETRICS ERRORS

In addition to the simple yields we can get from basic bibliometric measurements, there are some basic inconsistencies in scholarship and publication. Common problems include:

- Multiple authors can be removed, lost (through *et. al.*)
  Self-citations
- Similar author names, using initials mixed with full names
- Field variation of citation amounts or purposes

- Fluctuation of influence and use
- Human error (typos)

Moving toward even more automatic analysis, becoming aware of these types of errors, we can develop software to take them into account through measures such as indexes of common names and misspellings or by building field specific metadata. Wide scale data analysis of these simple methods can reveal relationships among all information types. We can begin to develop programs to ask interesting questions such as: are papers cited in the same footnotes and endnotes more closely related than other citations in a document overall? Does the order of citations in context imply relations? Does the type of data format (bibliography order or publication style) mean anything? Do citations have transitive relationships (A cites B, B cites C, how does A relate to C)? Software analysis is ideal for answering these types of comparison questions.

In general, all of the basic Bibliometric techniques work well with many types of information entities: authors, journals, organizations, departments, universities, and entire mediums. As we progress into the general laws of Bibliometrics, wider application domains are revealed.

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CHAPTER- 5

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

5.   INTRODUCTION

Content analysis, a type of secondary data analysis, is used to analyze newspapers words. The result of content analysis allows researchers to identify, as well as quantify. Bernard Berelson defined Content Analysis as "a research technique for the objective, systematic, and quantitative description of manifest content of communications".

Content Analysis is a research tool focused on the actual content and internal features of media. It is used to determine the presence of certain words, concepts, themes, phrases, characters, or sentences within texts and to quantify this presence in an objective manner. Text can be defined broadly as books, newspaper headlines and articles, speeches, conversations, etc. To conduct a content analysis on a text, the text is coded or broken down, into manageable categories on a variety of levels-word, word sense, phrase, sentence, or theme and then examined using one of content analysis basic methods: Conceptual analysis or relational analysis. The results are then used to make inferences about the messages within the texts, the writers, the audience, and even the culture and time of which these are a part. For example, content analysis can indicate pertinent features such as comprehensiveness of coverage or the intentions, biases, prejudices, and oversights of authors, publishers, as well as all other persons responsible for the content of materials.

The study revealed the nature of newspapers articles publishing, year wise productivity, most productive authors, etc. The findings are fruitful in substantiating the objectives formulated in the study.

The articles collected from Vanglaini Newspapers was analysed and tabulated. The following are the analysis and findings

5.1   ARTICLE PUBLICATION

The article publication of the newspapers Vanglaini has been placed of both the years under study in Table 1. The Table 1 is also supported with Graph 1 for clear understanding.

Table: 1: Article Publication

Sl.no	Year	Articles Published	%
1	2009	143	58
2	2010	102	42
	Total	245	100
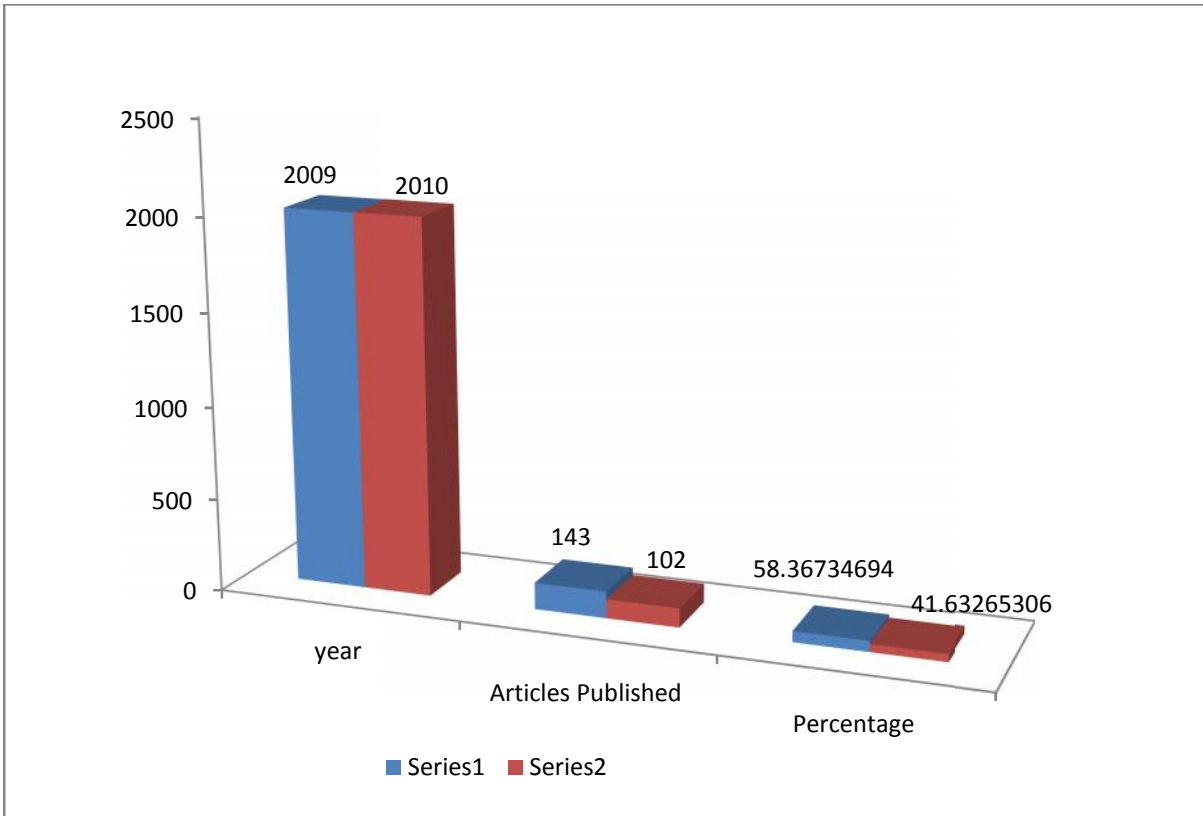
Graph 1: Article Publication

Publication in the newspaper is one of important components to make the society a lot respective of the coverage area. The Society is well informed about the development in different areas through newspaper. The data relating to the growth of publication in the newspaper obtained by the scholar through library method is projected on the above Table and Graph. The analysis of Table 1 reveals that in 2009 Vanglaini newspaper published 143 articles (58%) followed by 102 articles (42%) in 2010. In the year 2009 articles publication rose than in 2010. The publication depends upon the contribution of article from various quarters to where the author exposes its mind with regard to the development or Constance face by the Government or anybody or organization.

5.2   NEWSPAPER ARTICLES BY FREQUENCY OF WORDS

The Table 2 figures the newspaper articles by frequency of words. The table shows the division of particulars undertaken by the scholar into six (6) different components such as Descriptive, Descriptive/Critical, Descriptive/Analytical, Critical, Analytical and Descriptive/ Analytical, Critical. The Table also figures six (6) numbers of articles including the occurrence of frequency.

Table 2: Analysis of Newspaper Articles by Frequency of Words

Sl. NO	Particulars	No. of Articles	No. of Frequency	%
1	Descriptive	150	150	34
2	Descriptive/Critical	42	84	19
3	Descriptive/Analytical	21	63	14
4	Critical	17	68	15
5	Analytical	9	45	10
6	Descriptive/Analytical/Critical	6	36	8
	Total		446	100.00
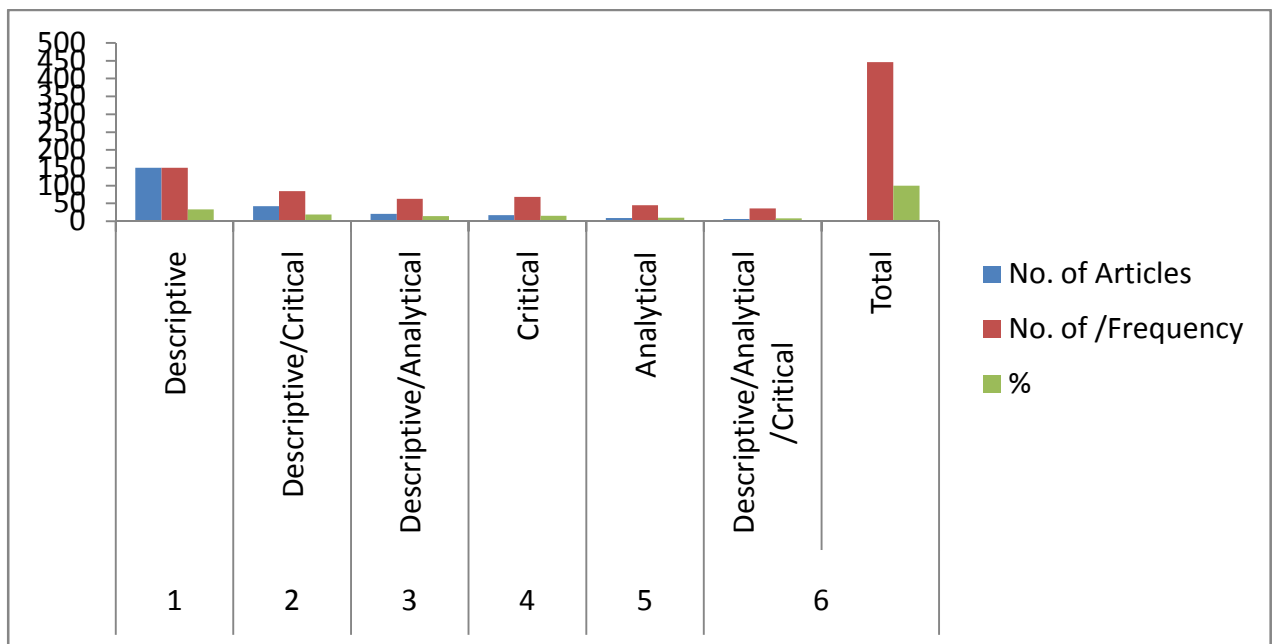
Graph 2: Newspaper Articles by Frequency of Words

Newspapers have, in the modern world, played an important role in the exercise of freedom of expression. Therefore, publication is open to receiving article manuscripts from freelance writers. Therefore writers from different areas contributing articles are published. The data relating to the publication is presented in table no 2. From the data analysis it shows that 150 articles are Descriptive (34%), with rank 2 constitute Descriptive/Critical 84 (19%), followed by Descriptive/Analytical with a total of 63 (14%), followed by Critical 68 (15%), Analytical 45(10%), and lastly Descriptive/Analytical/Critical with 36 (8%).

5.3   SUBJECT WISE DISTRIBUTION AND TYPE OF COVERAGE.

The subject wise distribution and type of coverage for the present study has been shown in Table 4 supplemented with Graph. The scholar has pointed out 45 different words from all 245 articles. The number of frequency occurring in the articles. The Table also figures the

number of articles on the corresponding word and the corresponding number of frequency including the percentage of frequency.

Table 3: Subject Wise Distribution and Type of Coverage.

Sl.No	Subject	No. of Articles	No. of Frequency	%
1	Politics	51	51	2
2	Education	20	40	2
3	Transportation	17	51	2
4	Religion	11	44	2
5	Literature	11	55	2
6	Health	10	60	2
7	Culture	10	70	3
8	Life	9	72	3
9	Medical	7	63	3
10	Mizoram Liquor Total Prohibition	7	70	3
11	Environment	7	77	4
12	Non Government Organisation	6	72	3
13	Employment	6	78	4
14	Agriculture	5	70	3
15	Disaster Management	5	75	3
16	Law	3	48	2
17	Tourism	3	51	2
18	Community	3	54	2
19	Power	3	57	3
20	Economy	2	40	2
21	History	2	42	2
22	Social Work	2	44	2
23	Society	2	46	2
24	Public Health Engineering	2	48	2
25	Road Construction	2	50	2
26	Santification	2	52	2
27	Wildlife	2	54	2
28	Protection	1	28	1
29	Construction	1	29	1
30	Economic	1	30	1
31	Costume	1	30	1
32	Crime	1	32	1
33	Development	1	34	2
34	Newspaper	1	34	2
35	Cultivation	1	35	2
36	Money	1	36	2
37	Media	1	37	2
38	Sport	1	38	2

39	Human Trafficking	1	39	2
40	Government Worker	1	40	2
41	Finance	1	41	2
42	Force	1	42	2
43	Entertainment	1	43	2
44	Suicide	1	44	2
45	Traffic	1	45	2
			2191	100
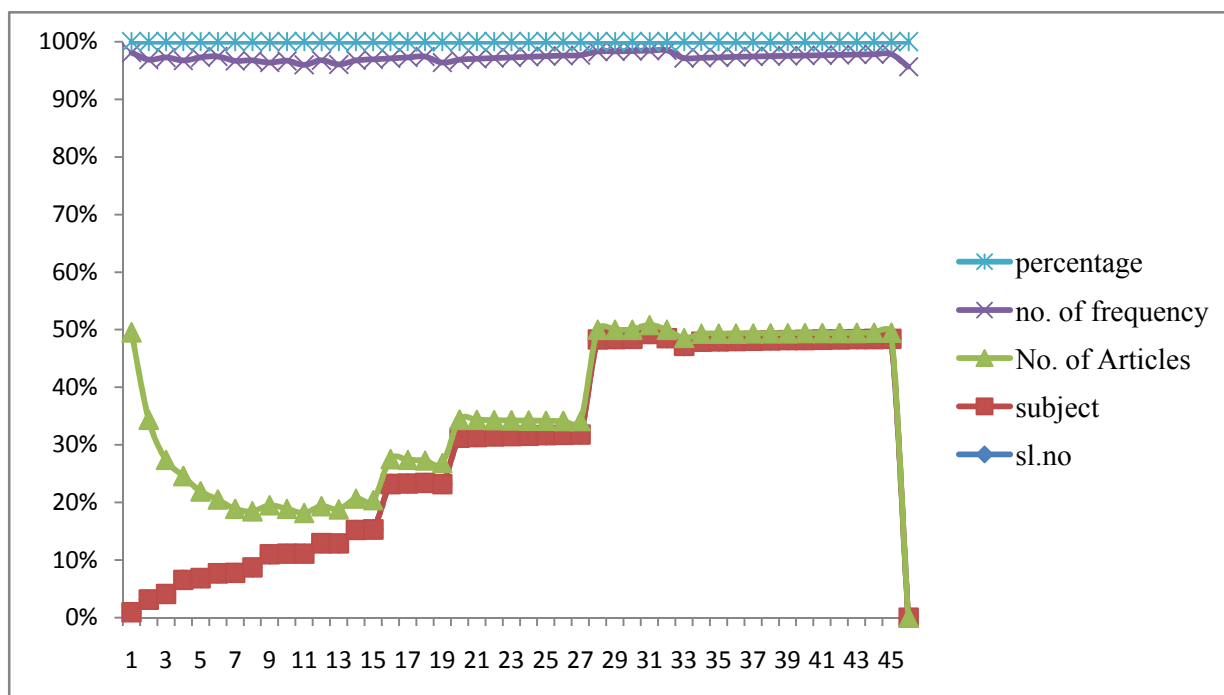
Graph 3. Subject wise distribution

The analysis of Table 3 shows that politics 51 ((2%) constituted, followed by education 40 (2%), Transportation 51 (2%) and so on. It is interesting to note that the word employment 78 and environment figures much having the occurrence of 78 and 77 times (4%) followed by 8 words with 3%, 30 words with 2% and 5 words with 1% which are used in the newspapers. Because the newspaper covers the local news therefore the words cannot be made parallel in the national level. The Table also shows a bibliometric presentation of subject counting displayed the subject-wise trends covered under newspaper.

5.4 AUTHORSHIP PATTERN

The authorship pattern used in the newspaper under coverage has been placed in Table 4 which represents in a descending sequence of the articles contributed by the authors. The Table is also supplemented with Graph 4 for a clear understanding.

Table 4: Authorship Pattern

Sl.No.	Author	Article Contributed	No. of frequency	%
1	Lalkhirhvela	8	8	0.04
2	Liana, KL	6	12	0.06
3	Tochhong, Lalchhuanawma	5	15	0.1
4	Ramhmangaiha	5	20	0.1
5	Rualkhuma Hmar	4	20	0.1
6	Patrick Z Hmar	4	24	0.1
7	Chuauthuama	4	28	0.1
8	Rokhuma, C	4	32	0.2
9	Thangchungnunga	4	36	0.2
10	Lalthianghluma	4	40	0.2
11	Sapdanga, K	3	33	0.2
12	Lianzuala, F	3	36	0.2
13	Sailo, SL	3	39	0.2
14	Laltanpuia	2	42	0.2
15	Lalrinmawia	2	30	0.2
16	Fanai, VL	2	32	0.2
17	Chhuanmawia, C	2	34	0.2
18	Malsawmthanga, R	2	36	0.2
19	Lungmuana, K	2	38	0.2
20	Colney ,Lalzuia	2	40	0.2
21	Zalianthanga	2	42	0.2
22	Ralte ,Joseph Ll.	2	44	0.2
23	Lalnuntawma Fanai	2	46	0.2
24	Paul LCN	2	48	0.2
25	Nunga , TC	2	50	0.2
26	Biakliana	2	52	0.3
27	Nuncunga , JV	2	54	0.3
28	Lalhmangaiha, K	1	28	0.3
29	Lalhriata	1	29	0.3
30	Lalthansanga, K	1	30	0.2
31	Khawngaiha pa	1	31	0.2
32	Lalsawmliana, V	1	32	0.2
33	Vanlalhruaia, T	1	33	0.2
34	John rymbai	1	34	0.2
35	Ngurnunmawia, J	1	35	0.2
36	Vanlalrema	1	36	0.2
37	Zama pa	1	37	0.2
38	Opa	1	38	0.2
39	Malsawma, H	1	39	0.2
40	Lalhmuakluaia, B	1	40	0.2
41	Siamthanga khiangte	1	41	0.2
42	David M. Thangliana	1	42	0.2
43	Lalramdina, C	1	43	0.2

44	Sangchungnunga, C	1	44	0.2
45	Mahruaii Sailo	1	45	0.2
46	Laldinthara	1	46	0.2
47	Lalhriatpuia, C	1	47	0.2
48	Malsawmdawngzela Hrahsel	1	48	0.2
49	Benjamin Pachuau	1	49	0.3
50	Lalramchhana	1	50	0.3
51	Lalrosanga, C	1	51	0.3
52	Biakliana fam fapa, H	1	52	0.3
53	Saithangpuia	1	53	0.3
54	Kim2i pa	1	54	0.3
55	Biaksiama, PC	1	55	0.3
56	Lalawmzuala Ralte	1	56	0.3
57	Ramhmangaiha, RC	1	57	0.3
58	Raltawna, R	1	58	0.3
59	Lalthakima	1	59	0.3
60	Miltona	1	60	0.3
61	Lengzem	1	61	0.3
62	Sawma, VL	1	62	0.3
63	Lalnithanga, P	1	63	0.3
64	Lalnunmawia, H	1	64	0.3
65	Lalruata, C	1	65	0.3
66	Lalmunga	1	66	0.3
67	Lalhriatmawia	1	67	0.3
68	Sama hrahsel	1	68	0.3
69	Soma renthlei	1	69	0.3
70	Lalsawmliana, V	1	70	0.4
71	Lalthlamuana	1	71	0.4
72	Vanlalvuana, C	1	72	0.4
73	Lalthanchhunga	1	73	0.4
74	Lalramzauva, T	1	74	0.4
75	Zoramchhana	1	75	0.4
76	Lallianzuala, H	1	76	0.4
77	Lalbiakhlua	1	77	0.4
78	Lalrinkima ralte	1	78	0.4
79	Lalrinkima, J	1	79	0.4
80	Lallawmawma chhakchhuak	1	80	0.4
81	Chhuanliana bvt	1	81	0.4
82	Ramdinmawia, JH	1	82	0.4
83	Vanlaltanpuia	1	83	0.4
84	Lalchunglura, K	1	84	0.4
85	Laldinthara, C	1	85	0.5
86	Zaihmingthanga	1	86	0.5
87	Lalhmingliana saiawi	1	87	0.5
88	Rc ramthianghlima	1	88	0.5
89	Liana	1	89	0.5
90	Lalremruata, Alan	1	90	0.5

91	Zothanpara, K	1	91	0.5
92	Lalropara	1	92	0.5
93	Vanlaldika	1	93	0.5
94	Khiangte , Laltlanzova	1	94	0.5
95	Chhuanawma, LH	1	95	0.5
96	Chawnglungmuana	1	96	0.5
97	Lalkunga	1	97	0.5
98	Vanlalhruaia, H	1	98	0.5
99	Zoramhmangaihtua	1	99	0.5
100	Ruata, CL	1	100	0.5
101	Lalrinawma	1	101	0.5
102	Lalrindika	1	102	0.5
103	Government Administrative Department	1	103	0.5
104	Zakhawla, H	1	104	0.6
105	Tochhong, Vanlalhruaia	1	105	0.6
106	Ngente, Lalbiakmawia	1	106	0.6
107	Zoliana, B	1	107	0.6
108	Pahlira, C	1	108	0.6
109	Lalhriatkima	1	109	0.6
110	Fanai, Zosangzuala	1	110	0.6
111	Vanlalngheta, JT	1	111	0.6
112	Ralte, Lalzamlova	1	112	0.6
113	Sohnel,Lalrinmawia	1	113	0.6
114	Nghaklianmawia, PC	1	114	0.6
115	Zualtei pa	1	115	0.6
116	Shanlian, LH	1	116	0.6
117	Pachuau, Lalringa	1	117	0.6
118	Zonet	1	118	0.6
119	L saitluanga, Benjamin	1	119	0.6
120	Sailo, Rothuama	1	120	0.6
121	Malsawmtluanga, Aldrin	1	121	0.6
122	Zawna, V	1	122	0.6
123	Ruatfela nu	1	123	0.6
124	Lalzahawma	1	124	0.6
125	Pachuau, Ngurliana	1	125	0.7
126	Ralte, Lalremruata	1	126	0.7
127	Lalnuntluanga	1	127	0.7
128	Liankunga	1	128	0.7
129	Chhantluanga	1	129	0.7
130	Lalthanzuala	1	130	0.7
131	Vanlalvena	1	131	0.7
132	Nghaka, VL	1	132	0.7
133	Sanggkhuma, ZT	1	133	0.7
134	Lalbiakthanga, C	1	134	0.7
135	Sailo,Lalthansanga	1	135	0.7
136	Lalthangzuala, C	1	136	0.7
137	Hmar, Sangzuala	1	137	0.7

138	Lalrindika, R	1	138	0.7
139	Fanai, Lalhmachhuana	1	139	0.7
140	Saza, Lalramthara	1	140	0.7
141	Michaela pa	1	141	0.8
142	Colney, Zohmingmawia	1	142	0.8
143	Vanhnuaithanga, R	1	143	0.8
144	Chhuanvawra, KL	1	144	0.8
145	Lalremfela, H	1	145	0.8
148	Biakchungnunga, KL	1	148	0.8
149	Hrangluaia, H	1	149	0.8
150	Chalkhuma, K	1	150	0.8
151	Ralte, Lalngilneia	1	151	0.8
152	Secretariat Administrative Department	1	152	0.9
153	Lalchhuanawma	1	153	0.9
154	Lailung, Malsawmdawngliana	1	154	0.9
155	Thangbilaha, S.	1	155	0.9
156	Biakzuala, C	1	156	0.9
157	Babie pa	1	157	0.9
158	Pachuau, Lalduhsanga	1	158	1
159	Pui2 pa	1	159	1
160	Rualzakhuma	1	160	1
161	Lalhnema, T	1	161	1
162	Hriatpuia pa	1	162	1
163	Tea pa	1	163	1
164	Lal rozuala	1	164	1
165	Thanmawia	1	165	1
166	Sanghlira	1	166	1
167	Remlala pa	1	167	1
168	Josia pa	1	168	1
169	Zohmangaiha,. H	1	169	1
170	Ct organic farm	1	170	1
171	Lalmalsawma	1	171	1
172	Lalchawiliana	1	172	1
173	Vanlalngaia	1	173	1
174	Vanchhawng ,J malsawmzuala	1	174	1
175	Lalfakzuala	1	175	1
176	Lala	1	176	1
177	Muanthanga, PC	1	177	1
178	Thangdingliana	1	178	1
179	Dalkhena	1	179	1
180	Chhungpuia, ER	1	180	1
181	Hmar, Lalnghinglova	1	181	1
182	Lalhmachhuana, T	1	182	1
183	Lalramnghaka	1	183	1
184	Lalruatfela	1	184	1
185	Kailiana, DK	1	185	1
186	Centre for peace and development	1	186	1

187	Sapnela, PC	1	187	1
188	Lalhmingthanga, R	1	188	1
			18319	100
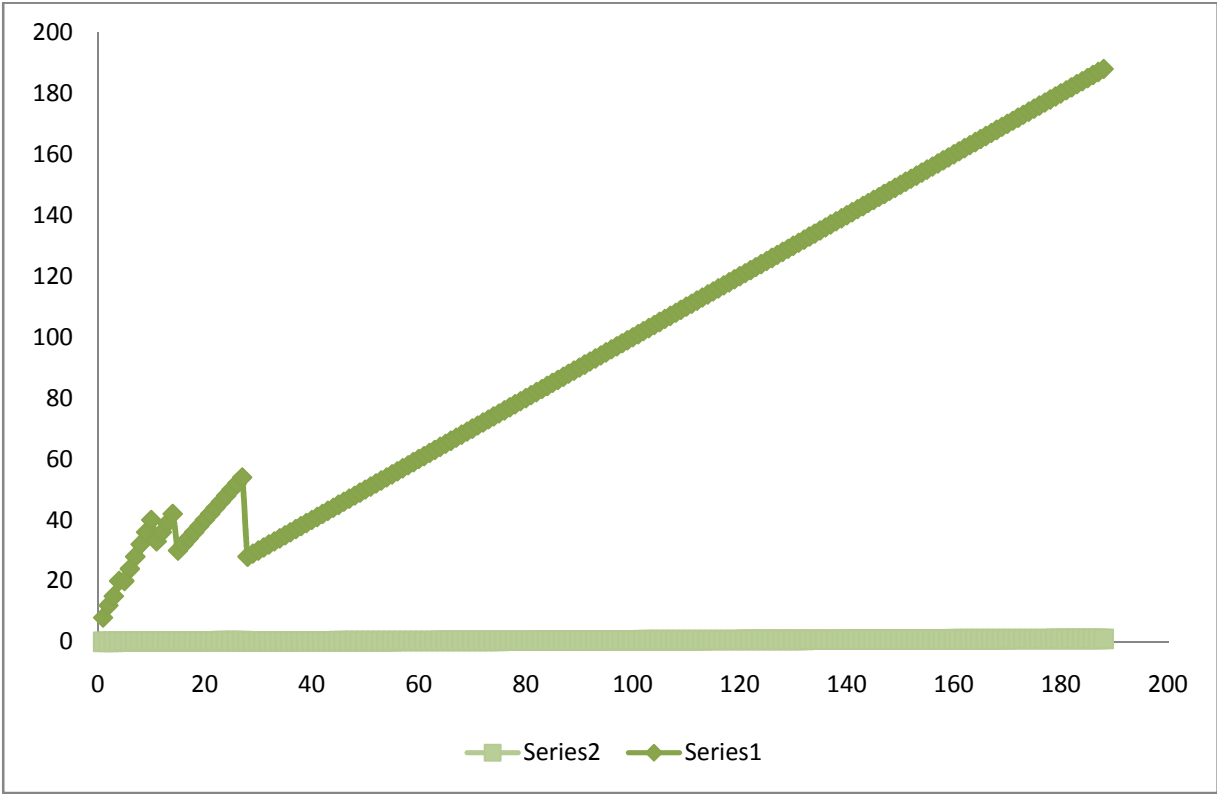
Graph 4. Authorship Pattern

The author analysis of 245 articles covered under the study placed in Table 4 shows that a total of 188 writers contributes articles to Vanglaini Newspapers. The most productive author Lalkhirhvela contributed 8(0.04%), followed by KL. Liana with 6(0.06%) articles, Lalchhuanawma Tochhong and Ramhmangaiha each with 5 articles (0.1%), followed by 6 authors with 4(0.2) articles each, and 3 writers contributed 3 articles (0.2%) each, and 14 writers contributed 2 articles each (0.2%) and the other 161 writers contributed 1(one) article each (0.2%) to the Newspapers. Aizawl has maintained its position among the top to contribute articles throughout the period of study i.e. 2009-2010. In this way Aizawl has established itself as one of the giants in the field of providing information to the people. Cities are and Villages differ significantly in their annual publication growth rate in publishing articles. Such a list identifies the names of contributors to the Newspaper under the present study. It shows that the all the contributors are single authors. There were no co-authored works. It is evident from the analysis that the articles are contributed only by male.

5.5   UNIQUE MIZO TERM

The Unique Mizo Term used in the Vanglaini Newspaper from the period 2009-10 has been displayed in Table 5. A total number of 48 words with their occurrence and corresponding frequency with percentage has been clearly stated in the Table. The Table is also supplemented with Graph for a clear vision.

Table 5. Unique Mizo Term

Sl.No.	Unique Mizo Word	Unique Mizo Word Occurrence	No. of Frequency	%
1	Hlamzuih	2	2	0.2
2	Chapchar Kut	2	4	0.3
3	Pasaltha	2	6	0.3
4	Taihvai	1	4	0.3
5	Arpa chan chang	1	5	0.3
6	Chang ela sawi bel	1	6	0.6
7	Lalmanga Nu Lawm Rawih Ni	1	7	1
8	Thangchhuah Puan	1	8	1
9	Hlam Puan	1	9	1
10	Thlai chhiah	1	10	1
11	Min Nuthuri Zuam	1	11	1
12	Ar-mit-ek	1	12	1
13	Sadai	1	13	1
14	Sazai	1	14	1
15	Hlohar	1	15	1
16	Unau inhai	1	16	1
17	Tingmit	1	17	1
18	Kamding	1	18	1
19	Chhipzawn	1	19	2
20	Kakzawn	1	20	1
21	Mautlawn Zawn	1	21	2
22	Khawibel	1	22	2
23	Khawinghal/Nghalpui	1	23	2
24	Khawivanrial	1	24	2
25	Ralpui Phiara Phair	1	25	2
26	Khuarel	1	26	2
27	Hawkdak	1	27	2
28	Sepui Ruah Tawrh	1	28	2
29	Thangchhuah	1	29	2
30	Sechhun	1	30	2

31	Seluphan	1	31	3
32	Puithiam Sadawt	1	32	3
33	Phanchang	1	33	3
34	Perpawng Chiri	1	34	3
35	Pamhai	1	35	3
36	Khawntesep	1	36	3
37	Rula Raw Neih	1	37	3
38	Uipui Tui lian Thlir	1	38	3
39	Sumthuni Nu	1	39	3
40	Chingal	1	40	4
41	Vawngthla	1	41	4
42	Mausam	1	42	4
43	Sechal	1	43	4
44	Chawnglaizawn	1	44	4
45	Meilam Sial	1	45	4
46	Dumbur	1	46	4
47	Kangdaih Ni	1	47	4
48	Tuklawr Lo	1	48	4
			1134	100
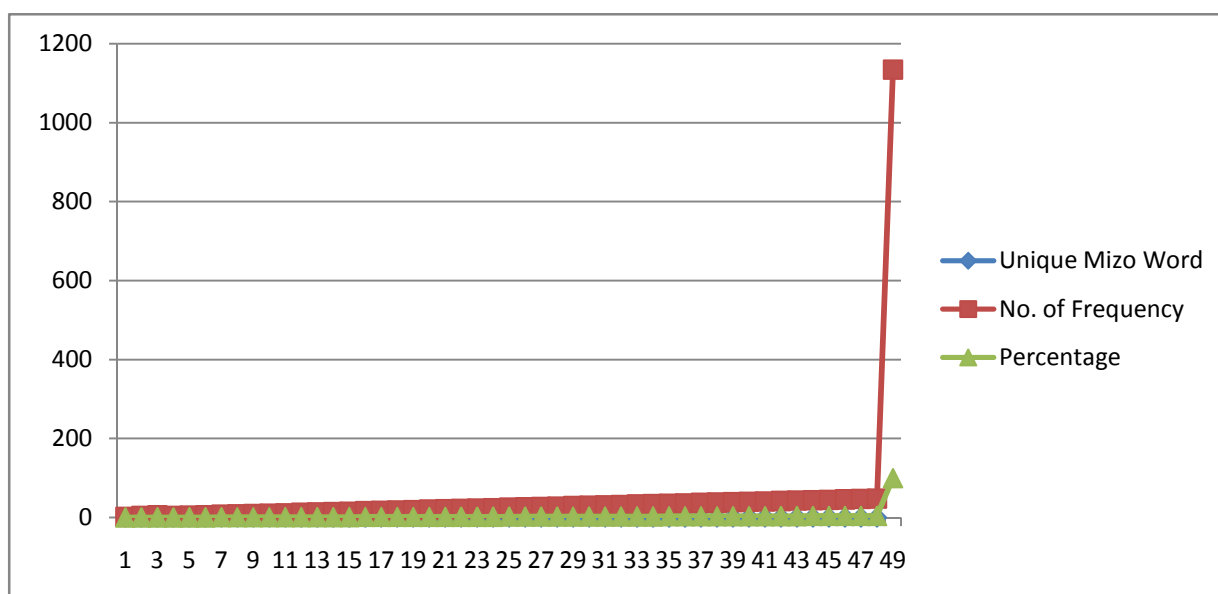
Graph 5. Unique Mizo Term

The analysis, reveals that only 48 Unique Mizo words appeared in Vanglaini Local Newspaper articles. Three Mizo Unique terms such as Hlamzuih (0.2%), Chapchar Kut (0.3%), Pasaltha (0.3%) appeared 2 times each and the other Mizo term i.e. 145 term occurred one time each. The data collected was analysed using Zipfs law and it was listed according to decreasing numbers and was projected in Table 5.

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5.6   ENGLISH TERM

Publication of Newspapers belongs to the oldest methods of getting information to the public and keeping people well-informed on important events. They can cover more news in greater detail than other media**.** Newspapers articles are veritable tools for promoting literacy through reading, writing and dialogues (among readers and critics), which are the hallmarks of effective and efficient use of language. Language can be used to promote the teaching of reading and writing, and ultimately build a literate community. The English Term used in the newspaper covered under the study has been reflected in Table 6. which reflects 1445 words. It also reflects the number of times word has been used in the newspaper and the frequency and correspondence frequency has been drawn against each word placed in the table.

Table 6. English Term

Rank	English Word	English Word Occurrence	No. of Frequency	%
1	State	57	57	0.004178686
2	Department	49	98	0.007184408
3	Motor	41	123	0.009017166
4	Party	40	160	0.011729646
5	Minister	40	200	0.014662058
6	Police	34	204	0.014955299
7	Office	31	217	0.015908333
8	Officer	27	216	0.015835023
9	Television	25	225	0.016494815
10	Central	24	240	0.017594469
11	Policy	24	264	0.019353916
12	Bible	23	276	0.02023364
13	School	22	286	0.020966743
14	Politic	21	294	0.021553225
15	Company	20	300	0.021993087
16	Member	20	320	0.023459293
17	System	19	323	0.023679223
18	Bus	18	324	0.023752534
19	Doctor	18	342	0.025072119
20	Committee	17	340	0.024925498
21	Private	17	357	0.026171773
22	Culture	16	352	0.025805222
23	Ministry	16	368	0.026978187
24	Service	16	384	0.028151151
25	Traffic	16	400	0.029324116
26	District	16	416	0.03049708
27	Building	15	405	0.029690667

28	Media	15	420	0.030790322
29	Politician	15	435	0.031889976
30	Vote	15	450	0.03298963
31	Corruption	15	465	0.034089285
32	Pass	15	480	0.035188939
33	Programme	14	462	0.033869354
34	Project	14	476	0.034895698
35	Taxi	14	490	0.035922042
36	Training	14	504	0.036948386
37	Agriculture	13	481	0.035262249
38	Telephone	13	494	0.036215283
39	Article	13	494	0.036215283
40	College	13	507	0.037168317
41	Health	13	533	0.039074384
42	Petrol	13	546	0.040027418
43	Society	13	559	0.040980452
44	Assembly	12	528	0.038707833
45	Budget	12	540	0.039587556
46	Campaign	12	552	0.04046728
47	Council	12	564	0.041347003
48	City	12	576	0.042226727
49	Engineer	12	588	0.04310645
50	House	12	600	0.043986174
51	Power	12	612	0.044865897
52	Result	12	624	0.045745621
53	Bank	11	583	0.042739899
54	Cancer	11	594	0.043546312
55	Candidate	11	605	0.044352725
56	Card	11	616	0.045159138
57	Driver	11	627	0.045965551
58	High	11	638	0.046771965
59	History	11	649	0.047578378
60	Jam	11	660	0.048384791
61	Pension	11	671	0.049191204
62	President	11	682	0.049997617
63	Record	11	693	0.050804031
64	Road	11	671	0.049191204
65	Cement	10	650	0.047651688
66	Change	10	660	0.048384791
67	Channel	10	670	0.049117894
68	Computer	10	680	0.049850997
69	Education	10	690	0.0505841

70	Exam	10	700	0.051317203
71	Medical	10	710	0.052050306
72	Mobile	10	720	0.052783408
73	Official	10	730	0.053516511
74	Scheme	10	740	0.054249614
75	University	10	750	0.054982717
76	Airport	9	684	0.050144238
77	Car	9	693	0.050804031
78	Control	9	702	0.051463823
79	Court	9	711	0.052123616
80	Day	9	720	0.052783408
81	Electric	9	729	0.053443201
82	Home	9	738	0.054102994
83	Hospital	9	747	0.054762786
84	Internet	9	756	0.055422579
85	Level	9	765	0.056082371
86	Missionary	9	774	0.056742164
87	New Land Use Policy	9	783	0.057401957
88	Pastor	9	792	0.058061749
89	Political	9	801	0.058721542
90	Public	9	810	0.059381334
91	Qualify	9	819	0.060041127
92	Science	9	828	0.06070092
93	Area	8	744	0.054542855
94	Contract	8	752	0.055129338
95	Management	8	760	0.05571582
96	Opposition	8	768	0.056302302
97	Report	8	776	0.056888785
98	Secretary	8	784	0.057475267
99	Senior	8	792	0.058061749
100	Percentage	8	800	0.058648232
101	Session	8	808	0.059234714
102	Supply	8	816	0.059821196
103	Synod	8	824	0.060407679
104	Chief	8	832	0.060994161
105	Unit	8	840	0.061580643
106	Bill	7	742	0.054396235
107	Civil	7	749	0.054909407
108	Commission	7	756	0.055422579
109	Diesel	7	763	0.055935751
110	Drug	7	770	0.056448923
111	Economy	7	777	0.056962095

112	English	7	784	0.057475267
113	Gas	7	791	0.057988439
114	Institution	7	798	0.058501611
115	Loan	7	805	0.059014783
116	Number	7	812	0.059527955
117	Passenger	7	819	0.060041127
118	Planning	7	826	0.060554299
119	Plant	7	833	0.061067471
120	Pump	7	840	0.061580643
121	Term	7	847	0.062093815
122	Association	6	732	0.053663132
123	Board	6	738	0.054102994
124	Branch	6	744	0.054542855
125	Cabinet	6	750	0.054982717
126	Case	6	756	0.055422579
127	Certificate	6	762	0.055862441
128	Contractor	6	768	0.056302302
129	Corrupt	6	774	0.056742164
130	Current	6	780	0.057182026
131	Development	6	786	0.057621888
132	Duty	6	792	0.058061749
133	Economic	6	798	0.058501611
134	Field	6	804	0.058941473
135	Film	6	810	0.059381334
136	Governor	6	816	0.059821196
137	Graduate	6	822	0.060261058
138	Hydel	6	828	0.06070092
139	Interview	6	834	0.061140781
140	Mission	6	840	0.061580643
141	Permit	6	846	0.062020505
142	Plan	6	852	0.062460367
143	Post	6	858	0.062900228
144	Press	6	864	0.06334009
145	Rate	6	870	0.063779952
146	Recruitment	6	876	0.064219814
147	Room	6	882	0.064659675
148	Ruling	6	888	0.065099537
149	Seat	6	894	0.065539399
150	Sex	6	900	0.065979261
151	Class	6	906	0.066419122
152	Sport	6	912	0.066858984
153	Staff	6	918	0.067298846

154	Station	6	924	0.067738707
155	Subject	6	930	0.068178569
156	Teacher	6	936	0.068618431
157	Reform	6	942	0.069058293
158	Union	6	948	0.069498154
159	Village	6	954	0.069938016
160	World	6	960	0.070377878
161	Accident	5	805	0.059014783
162	Chance	5	810	0.059381334
163	Compensation	5	815	0.059747886
164	Concrete	5	820	0.060114437
165	Conference	5	825	0.060480989
166	Course	5	830	0.06084754
167	Degree	5	835	0.061214092
168	Director	5	840	0.061580643
169	Document	5	845	0.061947195
170	Form	5	850	0.062313746
171	General	5	855	0.062680297
172	Group	5	860	0.063046849
173	Horticulture	5	865	0.0634134
174	Human	5	870	0.063779952
175	Industry	5	875	0.064146503
176	Information	5	880	0.064513055
177	Judge	5	885	0.064879606
178	Land	5	890	0.065246158
179	Law	5	895	0.065612709
180	License	5	900	0.065979261
181	List	5	905	0.066345812
182	Market	5	910	0.066712363
183	Meter	5	915	0.067078915
184	Municipal	5	920	0.067445466
185	National	5	925	0.067812018
186	Principle	5	930	0.068178569
187	Radio	5	935	0.068545121
188	Regular	5	940	0.068911672
189	Research	5	945	0.069278224
190	Rules	5	950	0.069644775
191	Team	5	955	0.070011326
192	Test	5	960	0.070377878
193	Trade	5	965	0.070744429
194	Two	5	970	0.071110981
195	Vehicles	5	975	0.071477532

196	Wheeler	5	980	0.071844084
197	Agent	5	985	0.072210635
198	Worker	5	990	0.072577187
199	Year	5	995	0.072943738
200	Action	4	800	0.058648232
201	Advertisement	4	804	0.058941473
202	Agency	4	808	0.059234714
203	Aids	4	812	0.059527955
204	Army	4	816	0.059821196
205	Basic	4	820	0.060114437
206	Block	4	824	0.060407679
207	Bomb	4	828	0.06070092
208	Cable	4	832	0.060994161
209	Check	4	836	0.061287402
210	Commercial	4	840	0.061580643
211	Connection	4	844	0.061873884
212	Consumer	4	848	0.062167125
213	Direct	4	852	0.062460367
214	Disaster	4	856	0.062753608
215	Editor	4	860	0.063046849
216	Engineering	4	864	0.06334009
217	Environment	4	868	0.063633331
218	Exercise	4	872	0.063926572
219	Experience	4	876	0.064219814
220	Family	4	880	0.064513055
221	Fare	4	884	0.064806296
222	Fee	4	888	0.065099537
223	Foreign	4	892	0.065392778
224	Forest	4	896	0.065686019
225	Furniture	4	900	0.065979261
226	Gate	4	904	0.066272502
227	Grape	4	908	0.066565743
228	Hall	4	912	0.066858984
229	Hostel	4	916	0.067152225
230	Independent	4	920	0.067445466
231	Issue	4	924	0.067738707
232	Jail	4	928	0.068031949
233	Lecturer	4	932	0.06832519
234	Legal	4	936	0.068618431
235	Litre	4	940	0.068911672
236	Minute	4	944	0.069204913
237	Modern	4	948	0.069498154

238	Moral	4	952	0.069791396
239	Neutral	4	956	0.070084637
240	Order	4	960	0.070377878
241	Organic	4	964	0.070671119
242	Presbyterian	4	968	0.07096436
243	Primary	4	972	0.071257601
244	Professor	4	976	0.071550843
245	Regulation	4	980	0.071844084
246	Right	4	984	0.072137325
247	Scientist	4	988	0.072430566
248	Security	4	992	0.072723807
249	Step	4	996	0.073017048
250	Student	4	1000	0.073310289
251	Survey	4	1004	0.073603531
252	Technical	4	1008	0.073896772
253	Technology	4	1012	0.074190013
254	Theologian	4	1016	0.074483254
255	Tourist	4	1020	0.074776495
256	Town	4	1024	0.075069736
257	Value	4	1028	0.075362978
258	Work	4	1032	0.075656219
259	Workshop	4	1036	0.07594946
260	Academic	3	780	0.057182026
261	Academy	3	783	0.057401957
262	Administrative	3	786	0.057621888
263	Admission	3	789	0.057841818
264	Age	3	792	0.058061749
265	Alcohol	3	795	0.05828168
266	Anticipatory	3	798	0.058501611
267	Awareness	3	801	0.058721542
268	Bag	3	804	0.058941473
269	Bail	3	807	0.059161404
270	Baptist	3	810	0.059381334
271	Bike	3	813	0.059601265
272	Black	3	816	0.059821196
273	Body	3	819	0.060041127
274	Calendar	3	822	0.060261058
275	Capital	3	825	0.060480989
276	Centre	3	828	0.06070092
277	Chairman	3	831	0.060920851
278	Charge	3	834	0.061140781
279	Clear	3	837	0.061360712

280	Common	3	840	0.061580643
281	Complex	3	843	0.061800574
282	Constitution	3	846	0.062020505
283	Corporation	3	849	0.062240436
284	Crime	3	852	0.062460367
285	Democracy	3	855	0.062680297
286	Digital	3	858	0.062900228
287	Directorate	3	861	0.063120159
288	Excise	3	864	0.06334009
289	Factory	3	867	0.063560021
290	Fail	3	870	0.063779952
291	Fair	3	873	0.063999883
292	Feet	3	876	0.064219814
293	Fill up	3	879	0.064439744
294	Fit	3	882	0.064659675
295	Football	3	885	0.064879606
296	Free	3	888	0.065099537
297	Game	3	891	0.065319468
298	Globalization	3	894	0.065539399
299	Handset	3	897	0.06575933
300	Hotel	3	900	0.065979261
301	Icon	3	903	0.066199191
302	Idol	3	906	0.066419122
303	Income	3	909	0.066639053
304	Insurance	3	912	0.066858984
305	Investment	3	915	0.067078915
306	Job	3	918	0.067298846
307	Journalist	3	921	0.067518777
308	Labour	3	924	0.067738707
309	Life	3	927	0.067958638
310	Link	3	930	0.068178569
311	Local	3	933	0.0683985
312	Malaria	3	936	0.068618431
313	Manager	3	939	0.068838362
314	Mark	3	942	0.069058293
315	Medium	3	945	0.069278224
316	Movement	3	948	0.069498154
317	Network	3	951	0.069718085
318	New	3	954	0.069938016
319	Note	3	957	0.070157947
320	Off	3	960	0.070377878
321	On	3	963	0.070597809

322	Organization	3	966	0.07081774
323	Panel	3	969	0.07103767
324	Parking	3	972	0.071257601
325	Parliament	3	975	0.071477532
326	Part	3	978	0.071697463
327	Pay	3	981	0.071917394
328	Philosophy	3	984	0.072137325
329	Planet	3	987	0.072357256
330	Point	3	990	0.072577187
331	Practical	3	993	0.072797117
332	Prime	3	996	0.073017048
333	Principal	3	999	0.073236979
334	Print	3	1002	0.07345691
335	Problem	3	1005	0.073676841
336	Radiation	3	1008	0.073896772
337	Railway	3	1011	0.074116703
338	Release	3	1014	0.074336634
339	Regional	3	1017	0.074556564
340	Global Warming	3	1020	0.074776495
341	Reservation	3	1023	0.074996426
342	Residential	3	1026	0.075216357
343	Revenue	3	1029	0.075436288
344	Sciatica	3	1032	0.075656219
345	Secular	3	1035	0.07587615
346	Share	3	1038	0.07609608
347	Social	3	1041	0.076316011
348	Stadium	3	1044	0.076535942
349	Sunday	3	1047	0.076755873
350	Register	3	1050	0.076975804
351	Forum	3	1053	0.077195735
352	Supplier	3	1056	0.077415666
353	Government	3	1059	0.077635597
354	Supreme	3	1062	0.077855527
355	Swine Flu	3	1065	0.078075458
356	Terminal	3	1068	0.078295389
357	Theology	3	1071	0.07851532
358	Treatment	3	1074	0.078735251
359	Uniform	3	1077	0.078955182
360	Use	3	1080	0.079175113
361	Video	3	1083	0.079395043
362	Virus	3	1086	0.079614974
363	Website	3	1089	0.079834905

364	X Ray	3	1092	0.080054836
365	Act	2	730	0.053516511
366	Addict	2	732	0.053663132
367	Van	2	734	0.053809752
368	Address	2	736	0.053956373
369	Administration	2	738	0.054102994
370	Advantage	2	740	0.054249614
371	Air	2	742	0.054396235
372	Allowance	2	744	0.054542855
373	Amend	2	746	0.054689476
374	Annual	2	748	0.054836097
375	Anti	2	750	0.054982717
376	Assignment	2	752	0.055129338
377	Assimilation	2	754	0.055275958
378	Balance	2	756	0.055422579
379	Bungalow	2	758	0.055569199
380	Baptisma	2	760	0.05571582
381	Bar	2	762	0.055862441
382	Beer	2	764	0.056009061
383	Birth certificate	2	766	0.056155682
384	Book	2	768	0.056302302
385	Byheart	2	770	0.056448923
386	Camera	2	772	0.056595543
387	Camp	2	774	0.056742164
388	Capsule	2	776	0.056888785
389	Cashier	2	778	0.057035405
390	Cassette	2	780	0.057182026
391	Cell	2	782	0.057328646
392	Challenge	2	784	0.057475267
393	Chapter	2	786	0.057621888
394	Christian	2	788	0.057768508
395	Circular	2	790	0.057915129
396	Clearance	2	792	0.058061749
397	Clerk	2	794	0.05820837
398	Coaching	2	796	0.05835499
399	Conductor	2	798	0.058501611
400	Conservative	2	800	0.058648232
401	Constituency	2	802	0.058794852
402	Cooperative	2	804	0.058941473
403	Copy	2	806	0.059088093
404	Corporate	2	808	0.059234714
405	Councilor	2	810	0.059381334

406	Criminal	2	812	0.059527955
407	Customer	2	814	0.059674576
408	Decentralization	2	816	0.059821196
409	Demand	2	818	0.059967817
410	Develop	2	820	0.060114437
411	Dictionary	2	822	0.060261058
412	Division	2	824	0.060407679
413	Drama	2	826	0.060554299
414	Drawing	2	828	0.06070092
415	Dress	2	830	0.06084754
416	Driving	2	832	0.060994161
417	East	2	834	0.061140781
418	Election	2	836	0.061287402
419	Employment	2	838	0.061434023
420	Enterprise	2	840	0.061580643
421	Entrance	2	842	0.061727264
422	Entry	2	844	0.061873884
423	Estimate	2	846	0.062020505
424	Electronic Voting Machine	2	848	0.062167125
425	Excellence	2	850	0.062313746
426	Executive	2	852	0.062460367
427	Explosive	2	854	0.062606987
428	Factor	2	856	0.062753608
429	Farming	2	858	0.062900228
430	Fire	2	860	0.063046849
431	Fish	2	862	0.06319347
432	Fitness	2	864	0.06334009
433	Fixed	2	866	0.063486711
434	Flagship	2	868	0.063633331
435	Foundation	2	870	0.063779952
436	Full	2	872	0.063926572
437	Function	2	874	0.064073193
438	Garden	2	876	0.064219814
439	Generation	2	878	0.064366434
440	Generator	2	880	0.064513055
441	Global Warming	2	882	0.064659675
442	Prepare	2	884	0.064806296
443	Natural	2	886	0.064952916
444	Goal	2	888	0.065099537
445	Good	2	890	0.065246158
446	Gout	2	892	0.065392778
447	Governance	2	894	0.065539399

448	Grade	2	896	0.065686019
449	Grant	2	898	0.06583264
450	Green House	2	900	0.065979261
451	Head	2	902	0.066125881
452	Headmaster	2	904	0.066272502
453	Headquarters	2	906	0.066419122
454	Hero	2	908	0.066565743
455	Hydro	2	910	0.066712363
456	Industrial	2	912	0.066858984
457	Inquiry	2	914	0.067005605
458	Inspection	2	916	0.067152225
459	Intellectual	2	918	0.067298846
460	Interim	2	920	0.067445466
461	Information Technology	2	922	0.067592087
462	Juice	2	924	0.067738707
463	Kilometer	2	926	0.067885328
464	Laboratory	2	928	0.068031949
465	Landline	2	930	0.068178569
466	Liberal	2	932	0.06832519
467	Liberation	2	934	0.06847181
468	Logic	2	936	0.068618431
469	Look	2	938	0.068765052
470	Lottery	2	940	0.068911672
471	Magistrate	2	942	0.069058293
472	Manual	2	944	0.069204913
473	Material	2	946	0.069351534
474	Matric	2	948	0.069498154
475	Mechanical	2	950	0.069644775
476	Medal	2	952	0.069791396
477	Meeting	2	954	0.069938016
478	Metric	2	956	0.070084637
479	Millennium	2	958	0.070231257
480	Million	2	960	0.070377878
481	Mirror	2	962	0.070524498
482	Mobilisation	2	964	0.070671119
483	Modernization	2	966	0.07081774
484	Municipality	2	968	0.07096436
485	Necktie	2	970	0.071110981
486	Needs	2	972	0.071257601
487	News	2	974	0.071404222
488	No Vehicle Zone	2	976	0.071550843
489	Nuclear	2	978	0.071697463

490	Oil	2	980	0.071844084
491	Online	2	982	0.071990704
492	Paper	2	984	0.072137325
493	Partner	2	986	0.072283945
494	Part-Time	2	988	0.072430566
495	Per	2	990	0.072577187
496	Perfume	2	992	0.072723807
497	Picnic	2	994	0.072870428
498	Pilot	2	996	0.073017048
499	Pipe	2	998	0.073163669
500	Plastic	2	1000	0.073310289
501	Pollution	2	1002	0.07345691
502	Pre	2	1004	0.073603531
503	Privatize	2	1006	0.073750151
504	Promotion	2	1008	0.073896772
505	Prosecutor	2	1010	0.074043392
506	Protozoa	2	1012	0.074190013
507	Provider	2	1014	0.074336634
508	Quarters	2	1016	0.074483254
509	Quota	2	1018	0.074629875
510	Rail	2	1020	0.074776495
511	Rank	2	1022	0.074923116
512	Ration	2	1024	0.075069736
513	Reforms	2	1026	0.075216357
514	Refresher	2	1028	0.075362978
515	Reserve	2	1030	0.075509598
516	Revise	2	1032	0.075656219
517	Sanction	2	1034	0.075802839
518	Scholar	2	1036	0.07594946
519	Scooter	2	1038	0.07609608
520	Search	2	1040	0.076242701
521	Second hand	2	1042	0.076389322
522	Sector	2	1044	0.076535942
523	Selection	2	1046	0.076682563
524	Sensitive	2	1048	0.076829183
525	Sentence	2	1050	0.076975804
526	Separation	2	1052	0.077122425
527	Septic Tank	2	1054	0.077269045
528	Sermon	2	1056	0.077415666
529	Side effect	2	1058	0.077562286
530	Side	2	1060	0.077708907
531	Solve	2	1062	0.077855527

532	Special	2	1064	0.078002148
533	Specialist	2	1066	0.078148769
534	Spirit	2	1068	0.078295389
535	Square	2	1070	0.07844201
536	Scheduled Tribe	2	1072	0.07858863
537	Stage	2	1074	0.078735251
538	Stand	2	1076	0.078881871
539	Statistic	3	1078	0.079028492
540	Suitcase	2	1080	0.079175113
541	Sumo	2	1082	0.079321733
542	Super	2	1084	0.079468354
543	Suspend	2	1086	0.079614974
544	Talent	2	1088	0.079761595
545	Autorickshaw	2	1090	0.079908216
546	Automatic	2	1092	0.080054836
547	Teaching	2	1094	0.080201457
548	Tender	2	1096	0.080348077
549	Text Book	2	1098	0.080494698
550	Text	2	1100	0.080641318
551	Theological	2	1102	0.080787939
552	Tomato	2	1104	0.08093456
553	Tradition	2	1106	0.08108118
554	Trained	2	1108	0.081227801
555	Transfer	2	1110	0.081374421
556	Population	2	1112	0.081521042
557	Transport	2	1114	0.081667662
558	Advisor	2	1116	0.081814283
559	Truck	2	1118	0.081960904
560	Two Wheeler	2	1120	0.082107524
561	Type	2	1122	0.082254145
562	Up	2	1124	0.082400765
563	Vacancy	2	1126	0.082547386
564	Watt	2	1128	0.082694007
565	Welfare	2	1130	0.082840627
566	Wine	2	1132	0.082987248
567	Abstentionism	1	567	0.041566934
568	Accommodation	1	568	0.041640244
569	Accounting	1	569	0.041713555
570	Accredited	1	570	0.041786865
571	Acid	1	571	0.041860175
572	Actinomycetes	1	572	0.041933486
573	Active	1	573	0.042006796

574	Activities	1	574	0.042080106
575	Abstinence	1	575	0.042153416
576	Addictive	1	576	0.042226727
577	Additional	1	577	0.042300037
578	Advance	1	578	0.042373347
579	Advertise	1	579	0.042446658
580	Advocate	1	580	0.042519968
581	Agenda	1	581	0.042593278
582	Agriculturist	1	582	0.042666588
583	Agro Based	1	583	0.042739899
584	Aim	1	584	0.042813209
585	Air Force	1	585	0.042886519
586	Album	1	586	0.04295983
587	Algae	1	587	0.04303314
588	All	1	588	0.04310645
589	Allergy	1	589	0.04317976
590	Almirah	1	590	0.043253071
591	AMC	1	591	0.043326381
592	Analysed	1	592	0.043399691
593	Anemones	1	593	0.043473002
594	Animilation	1	594	0.043546312
595	Anise Seed	1	595	0.043619622
596	Anno Domini	1	596	0.043692933
597	Answer	1	597	0.043766243
598	Anthurium	1	598	0.043839553
599	Antibiotics	1	599	0.043912863
600	Anti-Snake	1	600	0.043986174
601	Apologetics	1	601	0.044059484
602	Apologist	1	602	0.044132794
603	Appointment	1	603	0.044206105
604	Approach	1	604	0.044279415
605	Approve	1	605	0.044352725
606	Architect	1	606	0.044426035
607	Armed	1	607	0.044499346
608	Arrear	1	608	0.044572656
609	Artificial	1	609	0.044645966
610	Assam Type	1	610	0.044719277
611	Assault	1	611	0.044792587
612	Assessing	1	612	0.044865897
613	Assessment	1	613	0.044939207
614	Assets	1	614	0.045012518
615	Assistant	1	615	0.045085828

616	Databank	1	616	0.045159138
617	Athletic	1	617	0.045232449
618	Atmosphere	1	618	0.045305759
619	Atom bomb	1	619	0.045379069
620	Atomic energy	1	620	0.045452379
621	Attendance	1	621	0.04552569
622	Attraction	1	622	0.045599
623	Auction	1	623	0.04567231
624	Authorities	1	624	0.045745621
625	Authority	1	625	0.045818931
626	Auxiliary	1	626	0.045892241
627	Award	1	627	0.045965551
628	Bacteria	1	628	0.046038862
629	Bakery	1	629	0.046112172
630	Ball	1	630	0.046185482
631	Balm	1	631	0.046258793
632	Bamboo link	1	632	0.046332103
633	Band	1	633	0.046405413
634	Bangla	1	634	0.046478724
635	Banking	1	635	0.046552034
636	Barbaric	1	636	0.046625344
637	Barrage	1	637	0.046698654
638	Barrel	1	638	0.046771965
639	Base	1	639	0.046845275
640	Baseline	1	640	0.046918585
641	Batch	1	641	0.046991896
642	Battalion	1	642	0.047065206
643	Baygon	1	643	0.047138516
644	Beam	1	644	0.047211826
645	Bearer	1	645	0.047285137
646	Bed room	1	646	0.047358447
647	Before	1	647	0.047431757
648	Before Christ	1	648	0.047505068
649	Behavioural	1	649	0.047578378
650	Beneficiary	1	650	0.047651688
651	Biblical	1	651	0.047724998
652	Bicarbonate	1	652	0.047798309
653	Biodata	1	653	0.047871619
654	Biometrics	1	654	0.047944929
655	Birthday	1	655	0.04801824
656	Bite	1	656	0.04809155
657	Blood bag	1	657	0.04816486

658	Bodies	1	658	0.04823817
659	Bookroom	1	659	0.048311481
660	Boot	1	660	0.048384791
661	Bracket	1	661	0.048458101
662	Brand	1	662	0.048531412
663	Break	1	663	0.048604722
664	Briefcase	1	664	0.048678032
665	Broad	1	665	0.048751342
666	Brochure	1	666	0.048824653
667	Bulb	1	667	0.048897963
668	Bulldozer	1	668	0.048971273
669	Bullet proof	1	669	0.049044584
670	Business	1	670	0.049117894
671	Busy	1	671	0.049191204
672	Bye	1	672	0.049264515
673	Bypass	1	673	0.049337825
674	Central Anti Drugs Squad	1	674	0.049411135
675	Cake	1	675	0.049484445
676	Cameraman	1	676	0.049557756
677	Canteen	1	677	0.049631066
678	Carbon dioxide	1	678	0.049704376
679	Care	1	679	0.049777687
680	Cargo wagon	1	680	0.049850997
681	Carom	1	681	0.049924307
682	Carrier	1	682	0.049997617
683	Cartoon	1	683	0.050070928
684	Cat	1	684	0.050144238
685	Cathode	1	685	0.050217548
686	Compact Disc	1	686	0.050290859
687	Celsius	1	687	0.050364169
688	Cellphone	1	688	0.050437479
689	Census	1	689	0.050510789
690	Center	1	690	0.0505841
691	Ceremony	1	691	0.05065741
692	Cervical	1	692	0.05073072
693	Chair	1	693	0.050804031
694	Chairperson	1	694	0.050877341
695	Chamber	1	695	0.050950651
696	Chappal	1	696	0.051023961
697	Checker	1	697	0.051097272
698	Check gate	1	698	0.051170582
699	Chemical	1	699	0.051243892

700	Chemotherapy	1	700	0.051317203
701	Cheque	1	701	0.051390513
702	Chief Minister	1	702	0.051463823
703	Chief Secretaries	1	703	0.051537133
704	Minister	1	704	0.051610444
705	Child	1	705	0.051683754
706	Chloramphenicol	1	706	0.051757064
707	Christ	1	707	0.051830375
708	Church	1	708	0.051903685
709	Circle	1	709	0.051976995
710	Circulatory system	1	710	0.052050306
711	Citation	1	711	0.052123616
712	Citizen	1	712	0.052196926
713	Claim	1	713	0.052270236
714	Classify	1	714	0.052343547
715	Cleanliness	1	715	0.052416857
716	Climate	1	716	0.052490167
717	Clinic	1	717	0.052563478
718	Coat Suit	1	718	0.052636788
719	Cobalt therapy	1	719	0.052710098
720	Coconut	1	720	0.052783408
721	Coffee	1	721	0.052856719
722	Colony	1	722	0.052930029
723	Color	1	723	0.053003339
724	Column	1	724	0.05307665
725	Comedian	1	725	0.05314996
726	Coming	1	726	0.05322327
727	Comma	1	727	0.05329658
728	Comment	1	728	0.053369891
729	Commissioner	1	729	0.053443201
730	Commit	1	730	0.053516511
731	Communist	1	731	0.053589822
732	Community	1	732	0.053663132
733	Comparative	1	733	0.053736442
734	Competition	1	734	0.053809752
735	Competitive	1	735	0.053883063
736	Compile	1	736	0.053956373
737	Complete	1	737	0.054029683
738	Component	1	738	0.054102994
739	Concave	1	739	0.054176304
740	Concentrate	1	740	0.054249614
741	Concern	1	741	0.054322924

742	Concert	1	742	0.054396235
743	Condom	1	743	0.054469545
744	Confidence	1	744	0.054542855
745	Connation	1	745	0.054616166
746	Constable	1	746	0.054689476
747	Constingency	1	747	0.054762786
748	Constituent	1	748	0.054836097
749	Constitutional	1	749	0.054909407
750	Construction	1	750	0.054982717
751	Consultant	1	751	0.055056027
752	Consultation	1	752	0.055129338
753	Consumable	1	753	0.055202648
754	Contact	1	754	0.055275958
755	Content	1	755	0.055349269
756	Contest	1	756	0.055422579
757	Contribute	1	757	0.055495889
758	Controlling	1	758	0.055569199
759	Convention	1	759	0.05564251
760	Convex	1	760	0.05571582
761	Convict	1	761	0.05578913
762	Convoy	1	762	0.055862441
763	Cooking	1	763	0.055935751
764	Cooperation	1	764	0.056009061
765	Copies	1	765	0.056082371
766	Copy mailing	1	766	0.056155682
767	Coral	1	767	0.056228992
768	Corridor	1	768	0.056302302
769	Cost	1	769	0.056375613
770	Cotton	1	770	0.056448923
771	Country	1	771	0.056522233
772	Coupon	1	772	0.056595543
773	Cowboy	1	773	0.056668854
774	Credit	1	774	0.056742164
775	Cricket	1	775	0.056815474
776	Criteria	1	776	0.056888785
777	Crore	1	777	0.056962095
778	Cruelt	1	778	0.057035405
779	Crusade	1	779	0.057108715
780	Crying	1	780	0.057182026
781	Cubic	1	781	0.057255336
782	Culpable	1	782	0.057328646
783	Culvert	1	783	0.057401957

784	Customize	1	784	0.057475267
785	Cyber knife	1	785	0.057548577
786	Cycle	1	786	0.057621888
787	Cylinder	1	787	0.057695198
788	Dash	1	788	0.057768508
789	Data	1	789	0.057841818
790	Date	1	790	0.057915129
791	Deal	1	791	0.057988439
792	Decades	1	792	0.058061749
793	Deficit	1	793	0.05813506
794	Dendrite	1	794	0.05820837
795	Departmental	1	795	0.05828168
796	Deposit	1	796	0.05835499
797	Deprive	1	797	0.058428301
798	Deputation	1	798	0.058501611
799	Deputy	1	799	0.058574921
800	Detect	1	800	0.058648232
801	Detective	1	801	0.058721542
802	Dettol	1	802	0.058794852
803	Diabetes	1	803	0.058868162
804	Digest	1	804	0.058941473
805	Diploma	1	805	0.059014783
806	Disinvest	1	806	0.059088093
807	Disorder	1	807	0.059161404
808	Display	1	808	0.059234714
809	Distilled	1	809	0.059308024
810	Distribution	1	810	0.059381334
811	Diversion	1	811	0.059454645
812	Documentary	1	812	0.059527955
813	Dollar	1	813	0.059601265
814	Dormitory	1	814	0.059674576
815	Dose	1	815	0.059747886
816	Draft	1	816	0.059821196
817	Drawer	1	817	0.059894506
818	Drip	1	818	0.059967817
819	Drive	1	819	0.060041127
820	Earnest	1	820	0.060114437
821	Earth	1	821	0.060187748
822	Ecological	1	822	0.060261058
823	Economically	1	823	0.060334368
824	Economics	1	824	0.060407679
825	Economist	1	825	0.060480989

826	Elbow	1	826	0.060554299
827	Elder	1	827	0.060627609
828	Electricity	1	828	0.06070092
829	Electronic	1	829	0.06077423
830	Electrons	1	830	0.06084754
831	Element	1	831	0.060920851
832	Elementary	1	832	0.060994161
833	Elephant	1	833	0.061067471
834	Email	1	834	0.061140781
835	Emergency	1	835	0.061214092
836	Employable	1	836	0.061287402
837	Encyclopedia	1	837	0.061360712
838	Energy	1	838	0.061434023
839	Engine	1	839	0.061507333
840	Entrepreneur	1	840	0.061580643
841	Entrepreneurship	1	841	0.061653953
842	Enumerator	1	842	0.061727264
843	Envelope	1	843	0.061800574
844	Enzyme	1	844	0.061873884
845	Epidemic	1	845	0.061947195
846	Escort	1	846	0.062020505
847	Establish	1	847	0.062093815
848	Establishment	1	848	0.062167125
849	Ethics	1	849	0.062240436
850	Evening	1	850	0.062313746
851	Examination	1	851	0.062387056
852	Excel	1	852	0.062460367
853	Exceptional	1	853	0.062533677
854	Exchange	1	854	0.062606987
855	Exclusive	1	855	0.062680297
856	Execute	1	856	0.062753608
857	Exhibition	1	857	0.062826918
858	Experiment	1	858	0.062900228
859	Expired	1	859	0.062973539
860	Explain	1	860	0.063046849
861	Export	1	861	0.063120159
862	Ex-servicemen	1	862	0.06319347
863	Extension	1	863	0.06326678
864	Face	1	864	0.06334009
865	World war	1	865	0.0634134
866	Failure	1	866	0.063486711
867	Faithful	1	867	0.063560021

868	Famine front	1	868	0.063633331
869	Fan	1	869	0.063706642
870	Farm	1	870	0.063779952
871	Fashion	1	871	0.063853262
872	Feed	1	872	0.063926572
873	Feeling	1	873	0.063999883
874	Fellowship	1	874	0.064073193
875	Feminist	1	875	0.064146503
876	Fertilizer	1	876	0.064219814
877	Fight	1	877	0.064293124
878	Fighter	1	878	0.064366434
879	Figure	1	879	0.064439744
880	File	1	880	0.064513055
881	Filtration	1	881	0.064586365
882	Final	1	882	0.064659675
883	Finance	1	883	0.064732986
884	Financial	1	884	0.064806296
885	Fingerprint	1	885	0.064879606
886	Disc	1	886	0.064952916
887	Fitment	1	887	0.065026227
888	Flu	1	888	0.065099537
889	Fluorochlorocarbon Methane	1	889	0.065172847
890	Fluorescence	1	890	0.065246158
891	Folder	1	891	0.065319468
892	Food	1	892	0.065392778
893	Footpath	1	893	0.065466088
894	Forces	1	894	0.065539399
895	Forensic	1	895	0.065612709
896	Formal	1	896	0.065686019
897	Format	1	897	0.06575933
898	Formula one	1	898	0.06583264
899	Formula	1	899	0.06590595
900	Fourth Estate	1	900	0.065979261
901	Frank	1	901	0.066052571
902	Fresh	1	902	0.066125881
903	Fridge	1	903	0.066199191
904	Front	1	904	0.066272502
905	Full Mark	1	905	0.066345812
906	Full Time Satellite	1	906	0.066419122
907	Fundamental	1	907	0.066492433
908	Fungi	1	908	0.066565743

909	Future	1	909	0.066639053
910	Gallons	1	910	0.066712363
911	Gap	1	911	0.066785674
912	Garage	1	912	0.066858984
913	Gauge	1	913	0.066932294
914	Gazetted	1	914	0.067005605
915	Gear	1	915	0.067078915
916	Gender	1	916	0.067152225
917	Geography	1	917	0.067225535
918	Gilead	1	918	0.067298846
919	Glass	1	919	0.067372156
920	Gold	1	920	0.067445466
921	Golf	1	921	0.067518777
922	Good Friday	1	922	0.067592087
923	Google	1	923	0.067665397
924	Grammar	1	924	0.067738707
925	Grand	1	925	0.067812018
926	Granite	1	926	0.067885328
927	Grass	1	927	0.067958638
928	Guard	1	928	0.068031949
929	Guardian	1	929	0.068105259
930	Guide Book	1	930	0.068178569
931	Guitar	1	931	0.068251879
932	Gypsy	1	932	0.06832519
933	Habit	1	933	0.0683985
934	Hair Style	1	934	0.06847181
935	Hand	1	935	0.068545121
936	Handholding	1	936	0.068618431
937	Handicapped	1	937	0.068691741
938	Happy	1	938	0.068765052
939	Harmless	1	939	0.068838362
940	Harvard	1	940	0.068911672
941	Hawkers	1	941	0.068984982
942	Head Light	1	942	0.069058293
943	Heading	1	943	0.069131603
944	Heart Attack	1	944	0.069204913
945	Heater	1	945	0.069278224
946	Hectare	1	946	0.069351534
947	Helmet	1	947	0.069424844
948	Heroin	1	948	0.069498154
949	Higher	1	949	0.069571465
950	Historian	1	950	0.069644775

951	Hockey	1	951	0.069718085
952	Homicide	1	952	0.069791396
953	Hormonal	1	953	0.069864706
954	Horn	1	954	0.069938016
955	Hot	1	955	0.070011326
956	Wheel	1	956	0.070084637
957	Humidity	1	957	0.070157947
958	Humus	1	958	0.070231257
959	Husbandry	1	959	0.070304568
960	Hybrid	1	960	0.070377878
961	Ideology	1	961	0.070451188
962	Inner Line Permit	1	962	0.070524498
963	Immune	1	963	0.070597809
964	Impossible	1	964	0.070671119
965	Improvement	1	965	0.070744429
966	Incentive	1	966	0.07081774
967	Increment	1	967	0.07089105
968	Indefinite	1	968	0.07096436
969	Index	1	969	0.07103767
970	Inexperienced	1	970	0.071110981
971	Influence	1	971	0.071184291
972	Influenza	1	972	0.071257601
973	Infrastructure	1	973	0.071330912
974	Initiative	1	974	0.071404222
975	Input	1	975	0.071477532
976	Insecticide	1	976	0.071550843
977	Insistence	1	977	0.071624153
978	Inspecting	1	978	0.071697463
979	Inspectorate	1	979	0.071770773
980	Institute	1	980	0.071844084
981	Intelligence	1	981	0.071917394
982	Intensive	1	982	0.071990704
983	Inter	1	983	0.072064015
984	International	1	984	0.072137325
985	Interviewer	1	985	0.072210635
986	Inventor	1	986	0.072283945
987	Invest	1	987	0.072357256
988	Investigation	1	988	0.072430566
989	Jaming	1	989	0.072503876
990	January	1	990	0.072577187
991	Jelly	1	991	0.072650497
992	Jhum	1	992	0.072723807

993	Joint	1	993	0.072797117
994	Joyful	1	994	0.072870428
995	Judiciary	1	995	0.072943738
996	Junction	1	996	0.073017048
997	Justice	1	997	0.073090359
998	Lake	1	998	0.073163669
999	Lamp	1	999	0.073236979
1000	Landlord	1	1000	0.073310289
1001	Lane	1	1001	0.0733836
1002	Laporoscopy	1	1002	0.07345691
1003	Last	1	1003	0.07353022
1004	Lower Division Clerk	1	1004	0.073603531
1005	Leader	1	1005	0.073676841
1006	Leadership	1	1006	0.073750151
1007	League	1	1007	0.073823461
1008	Leak out	1	1008	0.073896772
1009	Learning	1	1009	0.073970082
1010	Legends	1	1010	0.074043392
1011	Legislate	1	1011	0.074116703
1012	Legislative	1	1012	0.074190013
1013	Legislator	1	1013	0.074263323
1014	Legislature	1	1014	0.074336634
1015	Lesson	1	1015	0.074409944
1016	Liberalization	1	1016	0.074483254
1017	Librarian	1	1017	0.074556564
1018	Light	1	1018	0.074629875
1019	Limit	1	1019	0.074703185
1020	Line	1	1020	0.074776495
1021	Liquor	1	1021	0.074849806
1022	Liter	1	1022	0.074923116
1023	Literacy	1	1023	0.074996426
1024	Literary	1	1024	0.075069736
1025	Literature	1	1025	0.075143047
1026	Literist	1	1026	0.075216357
1027	Live	1	1027	0.075289667
1028	Load	1	1028	0.075362978
1029	Machine	1	1029	0.075436288
1030	Magazine	1	1030	0.075509598
1031	Magisterial	1	1031	0.075582908
1032	Mail Main	1	1032	0.075656219
1033	Manifesto	1	1033	0.075729529
1034	Map	1	1034	0.075802839

1035	March	1	1035	0.07587615
1036	Controller	1	1036	0.07594946
1037	Marketing	1	1037	0.07602277
1038	Maroretic	1	1038	0.07609608
1039	Masculine	1	1039	0.076169391
1040	Mass	1	1040	0.076242701
1041	Meat	1	1041	0.076316011
1042	Medicine	1	1042	0.076389322
1043	Meditation	1	1043	0.076462632
1044	Memorial	1	1044	0.076535942
1045	Memory	1	1045	0.076609252
1046	Ment	1	1046	0.076682563
1047	Merit	1	1047	0.076755873
1048	Message	1	1048	0.076829183
1049	Metal	1	1049	0.076902494
1050	Metric ton	1	1050	0.076975804
1051	Metro	1	1051	0.077049114
1052	Micro	1	1052	0.077122425
1053	Microscopic	1	1053	0.077195735
1054	Middle	1	1054	0.077269045
1055	Migraine	1	1055	0.077342355
1056	Mike	1	1056	0.077415666
1057	Mini	1	1057	0.077488976
1058	Minorities	1	1058	0.077562286
1059	Minus	1	1059	0.077635597
1060	Miracle	1	1060	0.077708907
1061	Mixture	1	1061	0.077782217
1062	Mizoram Legislative Assembly	1	1062	0.077855527
1063	Mockdrill	1	1063	0.077928838
1064	Model	1	1064	0.078002148
1065	Moderationism	1	1065	0.078075458
1066	Moderator	1	1066	0.078148769
1067	Modular	1	1067	0.078222079
1068	Money	1	1068	0.078295389
1069	Monitoring	1	1069	0.078368699
1070	Monsoon	1	1070	0.07844201
1071	Monthly	1	1071	0.07851532
1072	Mood	1	1072	0.07858863
1073	Monsoon	1	1073	0.078661941
1074	Morning	1	1074	0.078735251
1075	Motivate	1	1075	0.078808561
1076	Motto	1	1076	0.078881871

1077	Multipurpose	1	1077	0.078955182
1078	Murder	1	1078	0.079028492
1079	Name	1	1079	0.079101802
1080	Narcotics	1	1080	0.079175113
1081	Natural disaster	1	1081	0.079248423
1082	Nature	1	1082	0.079321733
1083	Navy	1	1083	0.079395043
1084	Negligence	1	1084	0.079468354
1085	Nervous	1	1085	0.079541664
1086	Neuraminidase	1	1086	0.079614974
1087	Newspaper	1	1087	0.079688285
1088	Nil	1	1088	0.079761595
1089	Nite	1	1089	0.079834905
1090	Nitrogen oxide	1	1090	0.079908216
1091	No	1	1091	0.079981526
1092	Noise	1	1092	0.080054836
1093	Non	1	1093	0.080128146
1094	Non-Christian	1	1094	0.080201457
1095	Non-tribal	1	1095	0.080274767
1096	Notification	1	1096	0.080348077
1097	Nurse	1	1097	0.080421388
1098	Other Backward Class	1	1098	0.080494698
1099	Ocean	1	1099	0.080568008
1100	Over Dose	1	1100	0.080641318
1101	Oil Palm	1	1101	0.080714629
1102	ONE	1	1102	0.080787939
1103	Open	1	1103	0.080861249
1104	Operating system	1	1104	0.08093456
1105	Operation	1	1105	0.08100787
1106	Opinion poll	1	1106	0.08108118
1107	Opportunity	1	1107	0.08115449
1108	Opposite	1	1108	0.081227801
1109	Option	1	1109	0.081301111
1110	Optional	1	1110	0.081374421
1111	Organism	1	1111	0.081447732
1112	Organized	1	1112	0.081521042
1113	Oriented	1	1113	0.081594352
1114	Original	1	1114	0.081667662
1115	Ors	1	1115	0.081740973
1116	Osteopathy	1	1116	0.081814283
1117	Outer space	1	1117	0.081887593
1118	Outpost	1	1118	0.081960904

1119	Over	1	1119	0.082034214
1120	Over Population	1	1120	0.082107524
1121	Overall	1	1121	0.082180834
1122	Overload	1	1122	0.082254145
1123	Owners	1	1123	0.082327455
1124	Oxygen	1	1124	0.082400765
1125	Package	1	1125	0.082474076
1126	Page	1	1126	0.082547386
1127	Palmitate	1	1127	0.082620696
1128	Pandal	1	1128	0.082694007
1129	Paradise	1	1129	0.082767317
1130	Parenthesis	1	1130	0.082840627
1131	Park	1	1131	0.082913937
1132	Parliamentary	1	1132	0.082987248
1133	Parties	1	1133	0.083060558
1134	Partnership	1	1134	0.083133868
1135	Passing	1	1135	0.083207179
1136	Passion	1	1136	0.083280489
1137	Password	1	1137	0.083353799
1138	Patent	1	1138	0.083427109
1139	Patrolling	1	1139	0.08350042
1140	Peace	1	1140	0.08357373
1141	Pen	1	1141	0.08364704
1142	Pencil	1	1142	0.083720351
1143	Pending	1	1143	0.083793661
1144	Pensioner	1	1144	0.083866971
1145	Peon	1	1145	0.083940281
1146	Peoples	1	1146	0.084013592
1147	Per capita	1	1147	0.084086902
1148	Performance	1	1148	0.084160212
1149	Period	1	1149	0.084233523
1150	Perspective	1	1150	0.084306833
1151	Pessimist	1	1151	0.084380143
1152	Petition	1	1152	0.084453453
1153	Petromax	1	1153	0.084526764
1154	Pharmacopoeia	1	1154	0.084600074
1155	Photon	1	1155	0.084673384
1156	Physical	1	1156	0.084746695
1157	Physically	1	1157	0.084820005
1158	Physics	1	1158	0.084893315
1159	Pick	1	1159	0.084966625
1160	Pickup	1	1160	0.085039936

1161	Piece	1	1161	0.085113246
1162	Pig	1	1162	0.085186556
1163	Plane	1	1163	0.085259867
1164	Plate	1	1164	0.085333177
1165	Platform	1	1165	0.085406487
1166	Plus two	1	1166	0.085479798
1167	Plus	1	1167	0.085553108
1168	Poetry	1	1168	0.085626418
1169	Polytechnic	1	1169	0.085699728
1170	Pollute	1	1170	0.085773039
1171	Pornographs	1	1171	0.085846349
1172	Portable	1	1172	0.085919659
1173	Portfolio	1	1173	0.08599297
1174	Post paid	1	1174	0.08606628
1175	Postal ballot	1	1175	0.08613959
1176	Poster	1	1176	0.0862129
1177	Posting	1	1177	0.086286211
1178	Powder	1	1178	0.086359521
1179	Practice	1	1179	0.086432831
1180	Practicing	1	1180	0.086506142
1181	Preference	1	1181	0.086579452
1182	Pregnancy	1	1182	0.086652762
1183	Prelim	1	1183	0.086726072
1184	Premium	1	1184	0.086799383
1185	Presbytery	1	1185	0.086872693
1186	Prescribe	1	1186	0.086946003
1187	Present	1	1187	0.087019314
1188	Prevelance	1	1188	0.087092624
1189	Prevention	1	1189	0.087165934
1190	Privatization	1	1190	0.087239244
1191	Proble	1	1191	0.087312555
1192	Processor	1	1192	0.087385865
1193	Prodrug	1	1193	0.087459175
1194	Producer	1	1194	0.087532486
1195	Productive	1	1195	0.087605796
1196	Productivity	1	1196	0.087679106
1197	Professional	1	1197	0.087752416
1198	Prohibited	1	1198	0.087825727
1199	Prohibitionism	1	1199	0.087899037
1200	Prolapse	1	1200	0.087972347
1201	Proof	1	1201	0.088045658
1202	Propaganda	1	1202	0.088118968

1203	Property	1	1203	0.088192278
1204	Proposal	1	1204	0.088265589
1205	Propose	1	1205	0.088338899
1206	Proton	1	1206	0.088412209
1207	Provisional	1	1207	0.088485519
1208	Pseudo-economy	1	1208	0.08855883
1209	Publicity	1	1209	0.08863214
1210	Published	1	1210	0.08870545
1211	Punctual	1	1211	0.088778761
1212	Quarter	1	1212	0.088852071
1213	Quarterly	1	1213	0.088925381
1214	Question	1	1214	0.088998691
1215	Quinine	1	1215	0.089072002
1216	Quintal	1	1216	0.089145312
1217	Radio Therapy	1	1217	0.089218622
1218	Radioactive	1	1218	0.089291933
1219	Radiology	1	1219	0.089365243
1220	Ranking	1	1220	0.089438553
1221	Raw Material	1	1221	0.089511863
1222	Reading	1	1222	0.089585174
1223	Ready	1	1223	0.089658484
1224	Reality	1	1224	0.089731794
1225	Rear	1	1225	0.089805105
1226	Receipt	1	1226	0.089878415
1227	Recognize	1	1227	0.089951725
1228	Recommendation	1	1228	0.090025035
1229	Recruit	1	1229	0.090098346
1230	Reduction	1	1230	0.090171656
1231	Referral hospital	1	1231	0.090244966
1232	Referral	1	1232	0.090318277
1233	Reformation	1	1233	0.090391587
1234	Region	1	1234	0.090464897
1235	Regulatory board	1	1235	0.090538207
1236	Relation	1	1236	0.090611518
1237	Release	1	1237	0.090684828
1238	Renaissance	1	1238	0.090758138
1239	Rent	1	1239	0.090831449
1240	Reporter	1	1240	0.090904759
1241	Republic	1	1241	0.090978069
1242	Resistance	1	1242	0.09105138
1243	Resources	1	1243	0.09112469
1244	Restriction	1	1244	0.091198

1245	Retail	1	1245	0.09127131
1246	Returning officer	1	1246	0.091344621
1247	Reverend	1	1247	0.091417931
1248	Revolution	1	1248	0.091491241
1249	Rider	1	1249	0.091564552
1250	Rigging	1	1250	0.091637862
1251	Riverine	1	1251	0.091711172
1252	Roadmap	1	1252	0.091784482
1253	Rocket	1	1253	0.091857793
1254	Roon Star	1	1254	0.091931103
1255	Route	1	1255	0.092004413
1256	Rubber	1	1256	0.092077724
1257	Run	1	1257	0.092151034
1258	Rural	1	1258	0.092224344
1259	Sacrament	1	1259	0.092297654
1260	Save	1	1260	0.092370965
1261	Saving	1	1261	0.092444275
1262	Sc	1	1262	0.092517585
1263	Scale	1	1263	0.092590896
1264	Scan	1	1264	0.092664206
1265	Scholarship	1	1265	0.092737516
1266	Scientific	1	1266	0.092810826
1267	Scoring	1	1267	0.092884137
1268	Screen	1	1268	0.092957447
1269	Sea level	1	1269	0.093030757
1270	Second	1	1270	0.093104068
1271	Secondary	1	1271	0.093177378
1272	Secretary	1	1272	0.093250688
1273	Secret	1	1273	0.093323998
1274	Secretariat	1	1274	0.093397309
1275	Section	1	1275	0.093470619
1276	Selective	1	1276	0.093543929
1277	Sexual	1	1277	0.09361724
1278	Sexy	1	1278	0.09369055
1279	Shampoo	1	1279	0.09376386
1280	Shikimic	1	1280	0.093837171
1281	Shop	1	1281	0.093910481
1282	Shortcut	1	1282	0.093983791
1283	Show	1	1283	0.094057101
1284	Shuttle	1	1284	0.094130412
1285	Sign	1	1285	0.094203722
1286	Signal	1	1286	0.094277032

1287	Signatory	1	1287	0.094350343
1288	Signature	1	1288	0.094423653
1289	Silpouline	1	1289	0.094496963
1290	Single	1	1290	0.094570273
1291	Sitting room	1	1291	0.094643584
1292	Six	1	1292	0.094716894
1293	Sizing	1	1293	0.094790204
1294	Skill	1	1294	0.094863515
1295	Slaughter	1	1295	0.094936825
1296	Sleeper	1	1296	0.095010135
1297	Slum	1	1297	0.095083445
1298	Small	1	1298	0.095156756
1299	Smiling	1	1299	0.095230066
1300	Smoking	1	1300	0.095303376
1301	Snake	1	1301	0.095376687
1302	Sneaker	1	1302	0.095449997
1303	Socialism	1	1303	0.095523307
1304	Sodium	1	1304	0.095596617
1305	Soft target	1	1305	0.095669928
1306	Software	1	1306	0.095743238
1307	Soil	1	1307	0.095816548
1308	Solar energy	1	1308	0.095889859
1309	Solution	1	1309	0.095963169
1310	Soup	1	1310	0.096036479
1311	Source	1	1311	0.096109789
1312	South	1	1312	0.0961831
1313	Space	1	1313	0.09625641
1314	Speaker	1	1314	0.09632972
1315	Speed	1	1315	0.096403031
1316	Spondylosis	1	1316	0.096476341
1317	Sponsor	1	1317	0.096549651
1318	Spot	1	1318	0.096622962
1319	Staff leave	1	1319	0.096696272
1320	Steering	1	1320	0.096769582
1321	Stock	1	1321	0.096842892
1322	Stove	1	1322	0.096916203
1323	Stress	1	1323	0.096989513
1324	Strict	1	1324	0.097062823
1325	Strike	1	1325	0.097136134
1326	Structure	1	1326	0.097209444
1327	Study	1	1327	0.097282754
1328	Style	1	1328	0.097356064

1329	Sub Culture	1	1329	0.097429375
1330	Subaltern	1	1330	0.097502685
1331	Subalternity	1	1331	0.097575995
1332	Subsidiary	1	1332	0.097649306
1333	Suit	1	1333	0.097722616
1334	Sulphate	1	1334	0.097795926
1335	Sultanate	1	1335	0.097869236
1336	Superannuation	1	1336	0.097942547
1337	Superintendent	1	1337	0.098015857
1338	Superior	1	1338	0.098089167
1339	supply Plus	1	1339	0.098162478
1340	Support	1	1340	0.098235788
1341	Surrender	1	1341	0.098309098
1342	Switch	1	1342	0.098382408
1343	Syndrome	1	1343	0.098455719
1344	Syringe	1	1344	0.098529029
1345	Tamiflu	1	1345	0.098602339
1346	Tanky	1	1346	0.09867565
1347	Target	1	1347	0.09874896
1348	Taxation	1	1348	0.09882227
1349	Tb	1	1349	0.09889558
1350	Teak	1	1350	0.098968891
1351	Temperature	1	1351	0.099042201
1352	Temple	1	1352	0.099115511
1353	Tenant	1	1353	0.099188822
1354	Tennis	1	1354	0.099262132
1355	Tennis ball	1	1355	0.099335442
1356	Terminus	1	1356	0.099408753
1357	Terrace	1	1357	0.099482063
1358	Theory	1	1358	0.099555373
1359	Therapy	1	1359	0.099628683
1360	Thermal	1	1360	0.099701994
1361	Thermometer	1	1361	0.099775304
1362	Ticket	1	1362	0.099848614
1363	Time Keeper	1	1363	0.099921925
1364	Title	1	1364	0.099995235
1365	To	1	1365	0.100068545
1366	Toilet	1	1366	0.100141855
1367	Ton	1	1367	0.100215166
1368	Tones	1	1368	0.100288476
1369	Top up	1	1369	0.100361786
1370	Top	1	1370	0.100435097

1371	Total conscience	1	1371	0.100508407
1372	Total prohibition	1	1372	0.100581717
1373	Tough	1	1373	0.100655027
1374	Tourism	1	1374	0.100728338
1375	Towel	1	1375	0.100801648
1376	Elastic	1	1376	0.100874958
1377	Tower	1	1377	0.100948269
1378	Trafficking	1	1378	0.101021579
1379	Train	1	1379	0.101094889
1380	Transition	1	1380	0.101168199
1381	Treasury	1	1381	0.10124151
1382	Tribal	1	1382	0.10131482
1383	Trinity	1	1383	0.10138813
1384	Tropical region	1	1384	0.101461441
1385	Tuition	1	1385	0.101534751
1386	Tutor	1	1386	0.101608061
1387	Typist	1	1387	0.101681371
1388	Under	1	1388	0.101754682
1389	Undertaking	1	1389	0.101827992
1390	Unemployment	1	1390	0.101901302
1391	United	1	1391	0.101974613
1392	Universe	1	1392	0.102047923
1393	Untrained	1	1393	0.102121233
1394	Upgrade	1	1394	0.102194544
1395	Urban	1	1395	0.102267854
1396	Vacant	1	1396	0.102341164
1397	Vocational	1	1397	0.102414474
1398	Vaccine	1	1398	0.102487785
1399	Valentine's Day	1	1399	0.102561095
1400	Valid	1	1400	0.102634405
1401	Valves	1	1401	0.102707716
1402	Variety	1	1402	0.102781026
1403	Venom	1	1403	0.102854336
1404	Veteran	1	1404	0.102927646
1405	Vibration	1	1405	0.103000957
1406	View	1	1406	0.103074267
1407	Village council	1	1407	0.103147577
1408	Vision	1	1408	0.103220888
1409	Vitamin	1	1409	0.103294198
1410	Voluntary	1	1410	0.103367508
1411	Voter Identity	1	1411	0.103440818
1412	Voucher	1	1412	0.103514129

1413	Volunteer	1	1413	0.103587439
1414	Walk	1	1414	0.103660749
1415	Ward	1	1415	0.10373406
1416	Watch	1	1416	0.10380737
1417	Water	1	1417	0.10388068
1418	Wave	1	1418	0.10395399
1419	Way	1	1419	0.104027301
1420	Weather	1	1420	0.104100611
1421	Webpage	1	1421	0.104173921
1422	Weedecide	1	1422	0.104247232
1423	Welding	1	1423	0.104320542
1424	Western	1	1424	0.104393852
1425	Whale	1	1425	0.104467162
1426	Wheat	1	1426	0.104540473
1427	Whiskey	1	1427	0.104613783
1428	White	1	1428	0.104687093
1429	Wikipedia	1	1429	0.104760404
1430	Window	1	1430	0.104833714
1431	Winery	1	1431	0.104907024
1432	Wing	1	1432	0.104980335
1433	Wires	1	1433	0.105053645
1434	With	1	1434	0.105126955
1435	Women	1	1435	0.105200265
1436	Workforce	1	1436	0.105273576
1437	Workmen	1	1437	0.105346886
1438	Writer	1	1438	0.105420196
1439	Written	1	1439	0.105493507
1440	Yoga	1	1440	0.105566817
1441	Young	1	1441	0.105640127
1442	Youth sub	1	1442	0.105713437
1443	Zero tolerance	1	1443	0.105786748
1444	Zero	1	1444	0.105860058
1445	Zone	1	1445	0.105933368
			1364065	100
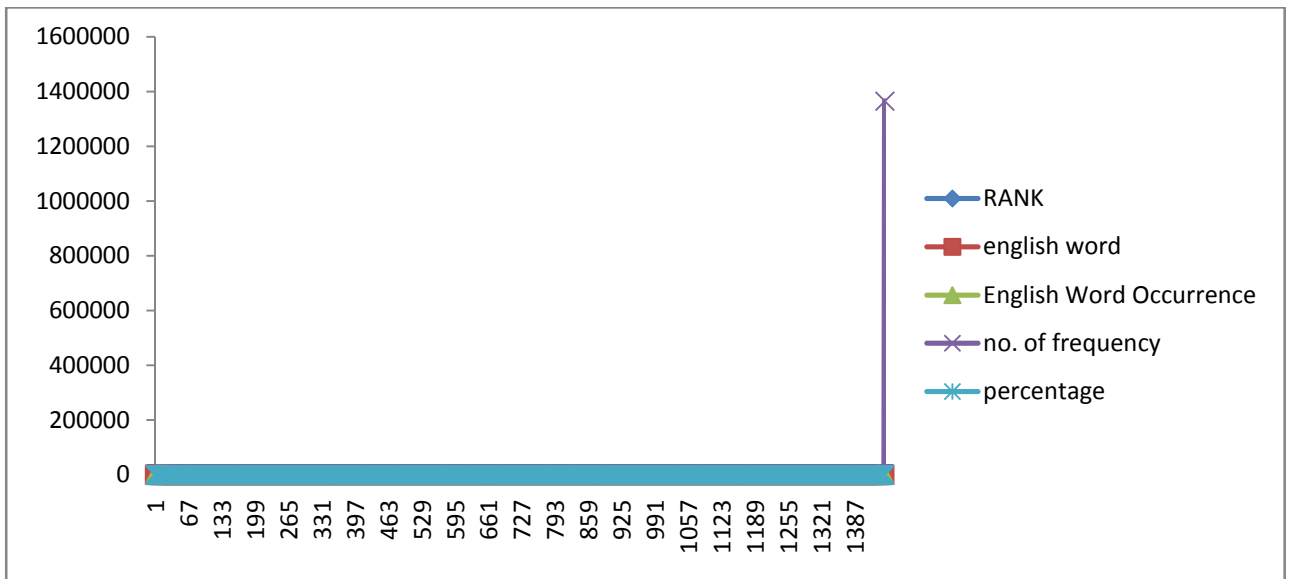
Graph 6: English term

The analysis of Table 6 shows a total of 1445 English word occurred during the study period and it shows that the word state has been used 57 times having a (0.004178686%) , followed by the word department 49 times (0.007184408%) and motor 41(0.009017166%). The other word stated in the table clearly indicates the number of times it has been used with the frequency and the percentage. It is interesting to note that, Vanglaini is a local newspaper in Mizo but the English word has a predominant over the Mizo word as it is because of the fact that most of the English words are used to correspond the feelings of the public.

5.7   FINDINGS

➢ From the analysis of Table 1 it could be observed that, in the year 2009-2010 a total of 245 articles are published in Vanglaini Newspaper excluding editorial column. In the year 2009 a total of 143 articles were published while in 2010 a total of 102 articles were only published. This shows that decreasing tendency of the authors in submitting the views in the newspaper articles. This may be due to several causes involved with the authors which in due course of time can be eradicated. R (rank) X f (frequency) = c (constant).

➢ Table 2 clearly focuses on the division of the type of articles rendered by the authors in the newspaper. Out of 6 different particulars 150 numbers of articles are descriptive while 84 numbers of articles are both descriptive and critical. Further 21 numbers of articles fall on the category of descriptive, analytical both. The 17 numbers of articles are critical while 9 numbers of articles are analytical. It is interesting to note that 6 numbers of article constitute descriptive, critical and analytical. The number of

frequencies of all the articles place according to descending sequences also shows that 150 number of frequency (34%) are for descriptive articles, 84 number of frequency (19%) are both descriptive and critical, 63 number of frequency (14%) while 68 number of frequency (15%) are for critical articles. Further 45 number of frequency (10%) constitute the analytical articles where as 36 number of frequency (8%) are all descriptive critical and analytical. The frequency has been calculated by Zipfs law that is r X f = c. The analysis further shows that most of the authors prefer to submit their write-up in a descriptive way and also in a critical way. This is a projective state to put the views of the author for the general public about the policies, rules, planning, etc. of the government.

➢ From the data analyzed placed in Table-3, it shows that, even though the study undertaken is for only two years that is 2009 and 2010, 45 words (subjects) occurred in the study period. From the total of 45 words occurrence Politics occupied the rank 1 with 51 (2%), this shows that the authors are much more aware of the political situation in Mizoram.

➢ Table -4 after analysis it was observed that a total of 188 writers contribute articles to the Newspaper. There were no co-authored works. It is evident from the analysis that the articles are contributed only by male. The scholar found that Aizawl has established itself as on e of the giants in the field of providing information to the people. Cities are and Villages differ significantly in their annual publication growth rate in publishing articles. Such a list identifies the names of contributors to the newspapers under the present study.

➢ From the data analysis placed in Table- 5 it is cleared that total of 48 Mizo unique word occurred in this Local Newspaper. The three most terms occurs with 2 times each and the remaining 45 terms occurs 1 one time each. This may be because English language being important for education, administration, formalities and governance is widely used.

➢ The English term used in the newspaper covered under the study period i.e. 2009-2010 reflects that 1445 word occurred.

➢ As noticed in the present study, in the articles under study it was observed after analysis that a number of 18 pictures appeared along with the article.

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CHAPTER- 6

SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

6.1.   SUGGESTIONS

Based on the findings, the following suggestions are submitted herewith:

➢ A total of 245 articles were produced between the years 2009-2010 which was published on Monday, excluding editorial. It shows that article is published regularly with minimum 2 everyday. This kind of study needs to be undertaken in the future as it gives fruitful information to the researchers as well as for the knowledge of the people.

➢ A total of 187 different authors contribute articles to Vanglaini Newspaper, the most productive author contributed only 8 times, so it shows that people need to contribute more in order to present fruitful information to the people, and to inform what is going on in the Society, also for the development of literature. The geographical distribution of authors revealed that the contribution from the City is more. Therefore, the people from Villages need to contributed more in order to interact with the Government and with the Society

➢ The Present Study is only confined to a small period of 2 years that is 2009-2010. More extensive study may be undertaken in future covering larger area. As this kind of study is important as it gives information to the people.

➢ Research using Zipf's law has not been carried out so far, hence future scholar may consider taking up the test.

➢ This kind of study is not yet undertaken by the scholar before, so future scholar may consider doing this kind of research because newspaper is one of the sources of information in Mizoram.

➢ More Mizo unique terms are requested to use rather than English word. As the Newspaper are on Mizo language. In order to lift and to make progress of Mizo Language, more use of Mizo unique terms are necessary and required.

➢ The Studies shows that the Newspaper Articles shows bias only to regional it is suggested that it should also cover national and international level, in order to inform what is going on in our World.

➢ If possible a Picture need to be included more in the newspapers, for clear vision of the articles.

6.2   CONCLUSION

Newspapers are the most useful sources of information on current affairs. The current study is to analyze the content covered by the Mizo daily Vanglaini because this kind of work has not been done in the past. Vanglaini is a regional newspaper, with wide readership across the state. Newspaper from the year 2009-2010 has been taken for this study, which comprises 245 articles.

The study is carried out because of its importance as the intellectuals, writers, authors contribute their knowledge primarily to build and betterment of the society which, however do not restrict to any specific area. Such an analytical study is first of its kind and no one has taken seriously to view the same in past. The problem lays with the fact that, in spite of a good coverage in its contents, the people are neither aware nor conscious to implement the same or used to the words. The scholar has taken sporadic attempt to highlight the importance of such article through analysis which will give much impact on the society.

Content Analysis of Daily Newspapers, the study was under taken because newspapers are a tool for educational and personal empowerment. Information is power. The use of newspapers is a tool for empowerment. If people constantly have to depend on someone else to give them the information they need, they will remain more dependent and thus weaker than others who are capable of retrieving their own information. In today Society to become more independent and increase active learning, it need to be able to find, evaluate, and communicate information independently. Newspapers are an excellent source for the presentation of information. Newspapers, therefore, can facilitate the development of skills through both an intellectual and personal empowerment process.

The findings are fruitful in substantiating the objectives of the study. This study will help to examine the nature and growth of articles published in Vanglaini newspaper during the year 2009-1010.

Information plays an important role, literature is considered as the best vehicle for expressing human though, though there are a lot of literature available on the net, printed ones occupies the majority in Mizoram so for that Literature are important in order to provide and educate the people, for that this study will help to examine the nature and growth of articles publication during 2009-2010.

Bibliometrics is undertaken as it tips a technical name for a range of method using information on published materials. Zipfs law is used as it is known as word of occurrences, and it counts the frequency of words in a text. As this study was undertaken with the believe

that this will cater the information needs of the people and will benefits the users in the publication of articles.

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