## Annexure:

| Table 1: Statements selected for QFI and QFTA |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Questions on QFI |  |
| Sl | QFI statements |
| i | Image contents seems to be unnatural/unrealistic |
| ii | When the image contains cropped corners or objects |
| iii | The level of filter used in the image |
| iv | Poor quality or low resolution of the image |
| v | The image/article immediately makes you sad or angry |
| vi | When the message/article makes some derogatory claim without any <br> source link |
| vii | The message/article is poorly grammared |
| viii | if the article/message makes biased claims for/against some <br> individual/political party/religion |
| ix | Exaggerated headline of the article |
| Questions on QFTA |  |
| i | Do a Reverse Google Image search for an image |
| ii | Check the metadata of the image |
| iii | Search the internet for the claims made in the image/message/article |
| iv | Search for the same story in some established news network sites |
| v | Check the credibility of the author by reading other news/article from <br> him/her |
| vi | Cross check the references of the article |
| vii | Check the "about us" page of the website |
| vii | Cross check the data in different reliable fact checking website |


| Table 2: Respondents demography |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Total respondent | 87 |
| Male | $51(58.62 \%)$ |
| Female | $36(41.38 \%)$ |
| Transgender | 0 |

Table 3: Social media as source of news and their use frequency
Table 3.1 Respondents who uses social media as a source of news

| Yes | 76 | $87.35 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No | 11 | $12.64 \%$ |
| Table 3.2 Frequency of visiting electronic news/media sites |  |  |
| Daily | 67 | $77.01 \%$ |
| Weekly | 5 | $5.75 \%$ |
| Twice a week | 9 | $10.34 \%$ |
| Once a week | 6 | $6.90 \%$ |
| Never | 0 | 0 |


| Table 4: QFI quotient of LIS students |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| QFI range | Frequency | Cumulative <br> Frequency | Frequency <br> percentage | Cumulative <br> frequency <br> Percentage |
| Equal to 1 | 15 | 15 | 17.24 | 17.24 |
| $0.8-0.9$ | 9 | 24 | 10.34 | 27.59 |
| $0.7-0.8$ | 16 | 40 | 18.39 | 45.98 |
| $0.6-0.7$ | 9 | 49 | 10.34 | 56.32 |
| $0.5-0.6$ | 17 | 66 | 19.54 | 75.86 |
| $0.4-0.5$ | 14 | 80 | 16.09 | 91.95 |
| $0.3-0.4$ | 3 | 83 | 3.45 | 95.40 |
| $0.2-0.3$ | 1 | 84 | 1.14 | 96.55 |
| $0.1-0.2$ | 3 | 87 | 3.45 | 100.00 |

Table 5: QFTA quotient of LIS students

| Table 5: QFTA quotient of LIS students |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| QFTA <br> quotient range | Frequency | Cumulative <br> Frequency | Frequency <br> Percentage | Cumulative <br> Frequency <br> Percentage |
| Equal to 1 | 31 | 31 | 35.63 | 35.63 |
| $.8-.9$ | 13 | 44 | 14.94 | 50.57 |
| $.7-.8$ | 12 | 56 | 13.79 | 64.37 |
| $.6-.7$ | 7 | 63 | 8.05 | 72.41 |
| $.5-.6$ | 6 | 69 | 6.90 | 79.31 |
| $.4-.5$ | 0 | 69 | 0.00 | 79.31 |
| $.3-.4$ | 3 | 72 | 3.45 | 82.76 |
| $.2-.3$ | 11 | 83 | 12.64 | 95.40 |
| $.1-.2$ | 4 | 87 | 4.60 | 100.00 |


| Table 6: Correlations between QFI quotient and QFTA quotient |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | QFI_quotient | QFTA_quotient |
| QFI_quotient | Pearson Correlation | 1 | . 570 ** |
|  | Sig. (2-tailed) |  | . 000 |
|  | N | 87 | 87 |
| QFTA_quotient | Pearson Correlation | . 570 ** | 1 |
|  | Sig. (2-tailed) | . 000 |  |
|  | N | 87 | 87 |
| **. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). |  |  |  |

Figure 1) Age distribution of the respondents


Figure 2) Most used social media platforms among the respondents


