

CHAPTER 1

THE FRAMEWORK OF

THE STUDY

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1.1 INTRODUCTION

News Agency, also called press agency, press association, wire service, or news service, organization that gathers, writes and distributes news from around a nation or the world to newspapers, periodicals, radio and television broadcasters, government agencies, and other users. It does not generally publish news itself but supplies news to its subscribers, who, by sharing costs, obtain services they could not otherwise afford. All the mass media depend upon the agencies for the bulk of the news, even including those few that have extensive news-gathering resources of their own.

The UNESCO definition of a news Agency is “an undertaking of which the principal objective, whatever its legal form is to gather news and news material of which the sole purpose is to express or present facts and to distribute it to private individuals with a view to providing them with as complete and impartial news service as possible against payment and under conditions compatible with business law and usage”. The news agency has a variety of forms. In some large cities, newspapers, radio and television stations have joined forces to obtain routine coverage of news about the police, courts, government offices, and the like. National agencies have extended the area of such coverage by gathering and distributing stock-market quotations, sports results, and election reports. A few agencies have extended their service to include worldwide news.

The service has grown to include news interpretation, special columns, news photographs, audiotape recordings for radio broadcast, and often videotape or motion-picture film for television news reports. Many agencies are cooperatives, and the trend has been in that direction since World War II. Under this form of organization, individual members provide news from their own circulation areas to an agency pool for general use. In major news centre's the national and worldwide agencies have their own reporters to cover important events, and they maintain offices to facilitate distribution of their service.

1.1.1 Basic function of a News Agency

News Agency is to deliver up-to-date, impartial and well written news. This requires continuous revision of stories. An additional aim is to keep intact as much of each original story as possible, so that material already set in type may be retained. The result is that a basic story will be revised many times in bits ranging from an inserted phrase to a few paragraphs. Generally, only the most timeless features and insignificant sidebars are moved in single neat packages that “stand” for an entire transmission cycle.

The stories are revised several times in order to correct errors, add the latest information and improve emphasis, readability and brightness. News agency has its own sources of news including its separate reporting section and foreign based correspondents. A separate news room performs the selection and editing process under the supervision of desk in charge and shift in charge. News agency’s writers and editors usually work under time pressure. News agencies have main trunk distribution circuits running across the country. In the present situation, where electronic media is on top the role and scope of news agencies is increasing. However, the print and electronic media is also increasing their reporters but for the international news they are rely on news agencies.

Foreign and local news agencies are increasing their sources and appointing professionals to explore the world of news. Other agencies work cooperatively with large media companies, generating their news centrally and sharing local news stories the major news agencies may chose to pick up and redistribute (i.e. AP, Agency France-Press (AFP), MYOP). Commercial newswire services charge businesses to distribute their news, (e.g. Business Wire, the Hugin Group, Market Wire, PR Newswire, and ABN Newswire). Governments may also control news agencies: China (Xinhua), Canada, Russia (ITAR-TASS) and other countries also have government-funded news agencies which also use information from other agencies well.

The major news agencies generally prepare hard news stories and feature articles that can be used by other news organizations with little or no modification, and then sell them to other news organizations. They provide these articles in bulk electronically through wire services (originally they used telegraphy; today they frequently use the

Internet). Corporations, individuals, analysts and intelligence agencies may also subscribe. Internet-based alternative news agencies as a component of the larger alternative media emphasizes a "non-corporate view" that is independent of the pressures of corporate media, business media and government-generated news and releases.

1.1.2 Work of News Agency

Traditionally a news agency provides services for newspapers and broadcasting companies and has often been owned by them. Many of them operate cooperatively and generate their news as sort of wholesalers on the customers' behalf. Particularly in smaller countries there tends to be one national news agency which dominates the market. The core values for news agencies are reliability, speed, impartiality and independence. The Publicist and News Agencies the publicist feeds the press with a variety of material news, photographs, features, articles, advertisements etc either directly or through agencies. News stories or spot stories, as they are called, are handled by news agencies, photographs by photo agencies, features and articles by feature syndicates or feature agencies, and advertisements by advertising agencies. News agencies differ from other media organizations because of their nature as wholesalers.

The news agency distributes its stories and other materials to a large number of customers who either publish the stories as they are or use them as background or supplementary material for the newspaper, radio station, website, TV channel etc. Because of the nature of the news agency business there is a lack of direct contact with media customers and the consumers. The journalists who work for a news agency don't know beforehand how the customers are going to use the story or the picture - or if they are going to use it at all. A news agency journalist does not get as much feedback from the audience as a newspaper or broadcast journalist because the relationship between the news agency journalist and his audience is relatively distant and in some cases anonymous for a reader or a listener it is natural and easy to contact the local newspaper or radio station and give some feedback.

The media organizations are even tempting their audiences to do so ("call us, email us, send a picture, a video, post a Face book or Twitter comment") but the news

agency does not have this possibility. The medium wants to direct its audience to contact the particular medium, not a news agency.

1.1.3 The Role of News Agencies

The news agencies can transmit their message to local newspapers through the teleprinter network in the quickest possible time. As such, the publicist is saved from the botheration of sending his hand-out to local newspapers individually. Also, through news agencies the publicist reaches the outstation papers in no time which would be otherwise difficult. However, it would not be a wise policy, except in the case of very important news items, to send the news material only to the agencies and not to the newspapers. News agencies may not use the publicist's copy or reduce it drastically before crediting it to the subscribers.

In that case, newspapers are deprived of a fuller version, and even if they wish to publish the story they would not be in a position to do so. While the news agency has the biggest merit of getting the widest newspaper coverage in the quickest possible time, it has the disadvantage also of its news not being used by newspapers. By and large, a newspaper does publish news given by its own correspondent, almost in its full form.

The general principle, therefore, is to send the item to both the agencies and newspapers unless it is decided to 'sell' the story on 'exclusive' basis to a particular news agency or to a single newspaper or category of newspapers based on language, region, or frequency. Where news is given out on 'exclusive' basis to a news agency, the news agency correspondent should be clearly told about it, so that he will do full justice to the material.

1.1.4 Role in Democratic Set-up

The role of news agencies in a democracy with free press is of crucial importance. There are some basic principles which should govern the functioning of news agencies in a democratic set-up. Some of these are, there should not be any monopoly of one news agency. Competitive service freely available to all users is absolutely necessary. The news agencies should not be state-owned or state-controlled. The government should not participate in ownership, nor have any voice in the control of the agency either editorially or administratively. Financial assistance in the form of

loans, etc. may be given by the government but without any strings.

The payment made for services rendered comes altogether in a different category the set-up of news agencies should be a public corporation formed on the basis of cooperative efforts of newspapers, other users and interests. In functioning, they should keep in view the overall interests of State and society. They should abide by the laws of the country, as well as by the code of professional conduct. They should develop the system of coverage of foreign news by having their own correspondents at major foreign capitals, and use their dispatches to supplement and correct, where necessary, the services of foreign agencies which have the monopoly of world news. Also, they should provide the country's news to newspapers and other media in foreign countries.

They should provide adequate coverage of regional news and meet the requirements of regional newspapers. The agencies should provide different types of services full or comprehensive, brief and summary (for district newspapers) to different categories of subscribers. The tariff should be so devised that the subscribers are charged in equitable manner, or according to the use made of the service. The subscription rate to be charged from newspapers should be in relation to their number of pages, circulation, income and other factors. In addition to the services provided to newspapers, the news agencies also provide news service, including commercial and special services, to individual subscribers Central and State government departments, public sector undertakings, business houses, etc.

In India, All India Radio, Doordarshan, External Affairs Ministry are important subscribers of the services of news agencies. The payment of subscription from official agencies should be based on sound principles and not on an ad hoc basis. The news coverage should be fast, objective, comprehensive and accurate. Only items which have News Value should be selected. While determining news value the appeal to the readers and the significance of the event are to be taken into consideration. The criterion of news value must undergo changes as social, political and economic developments take place in the country. In selection of news, the agencies should have a sense of integrity and impartiality. Selection of news should be made on the basis of importance and priority attached to individual facts. All relevant facts of significance should be reported.

The news agencies should not have any specific editorial policy. The agencies should avoid giving views or comments while reporting news. The privilege of comments should lie with the newspapers. The agencies, in giving news, should be fair to different points of view. The views of opposition should be treated fairly and equitably in respect of length and coverage. Since the agencies cater to subscribers of diverse and contradictory views, it will not be proper for the agency to select news to suit the interests of any particular client. The interests or prejudices should not influence the agencies in selection of news. In fact, the conflicting trends in the country and society should be projected, but in a balanced manner and in proper perspective. News agencies should be free from bias.

It should also be immune to pressure from any quarter governmental, or big business, or proprietarily. As far as possible, news agencies should be viable. In brief, the news agencies in a democratic society should provide complete, impartial, objective, accurate, countrywide and competitive news services free from slant, pressure, or interference from any source or quarter. It has to guard against the danger of being dominated by any vested interests economic, social, communal or political.

1.1.5 Principles of News Agency Journalism

News agencies are engaged in bringing truth to the world In the 21st century, that news is transmitted in more ways than ever before in print, on the air and on the Web, with words, images, graphics, sounds and video.

But always and in all media, we insist on the highest standards of integrity and ethical behavior when we gather and deliver the news.

The following are the basic principles of news agency journalism -

1. Avoid inaccuracies, carelessness, bias or distortions in news report.
2. It news introduce false information into material intended for publication or broadcast nor alter photo or image content. Quotations must be accurate, and precise.
3. It means always strive to identify all the sources of our information, shielding them with anonymity only when they insist upon it and when they provide vital information not opinion or speculation.

4. It doesn't plagiarize.
5. Avoid behavior or activities that create a conflict of interest and compromise ability to report the news fairly and accurately, uninfluenced by any person or action.
6. Don't misidentify or misrepresent ourselves to get a story.
7. Don't pay newsmakers for interviews, to take their photographs or to film or record them.
8. Must be fair whenever portray someone in a negative light, must make a real effort to obtain a response from that person. When mistakes are made, they must be corrected fully, quickly and ungrudgingly.

1.1.6 Standards & Practices (Adopted by Associated Press {AP})

Transparency is critical to the credibility with the public and subscribers. Whenever possible, news agency journalist should pursue information on the record. When a newsmaker insists on background or off-the-record ground rules, the journalist must adhere to a strict set of guidelines, enforced by agency or adopted or the model code of conduct AP has adopted the flowing standard for news agency journalist

1. Under AP's rules, material from anonymous sources may be used only if
 - a) The material is information and not opinion or speculation, and is vital to the news report.
 - b) The information is not available except under the conditions of anonymity imposed by the source
 - c) The source is reliable, and in a position to have accurate information.
2. Reporters who intend to use material from anonymous sources must get approval from their news manager before sending the story to the desk. The manager is responsible for vetting the material and making sure it meets AP guidelines. The manager must know the identity of the source, and is obligated, like the reporter, to keep the source's identity confidential. Only

after they are assured that the source material has been vetted should editors allow it to be transmitted.

3. Reporters should proceed with interviews on the assumption they are on the record. If the source wants to set conditions, these should be negotiated at the start of the interview. At the end of the interview, the reporter should try once again to move some or all of the information back on the record.
4. Before agreeing to use anonymous source material, the reporter should ask how the source knows the information is accurate, ensuring that the source has direct knowledge. Reporters may not agree to a source's request that AP not pursue additional comment or information.
5. Stories should be held while attempts are made to reach additional sources for confirmation or elaboration.
6. We must explain in the story why the source requested anonymity. And, when it's relevant, we must describe the source's motive for disclosing the information.
7. The story also must provide attribution that establishes the source's credibility description of a source must never be altered without consulting the reporter.
8. We must not say that a person declined comment when he or she is already quoted anonymously. And we should not attribute information to anonymous sources when it is obvious or well known. We should just state the information as fact.
9. Stories that use anonymous sources must carry a reporter's byline.
10. And all complaints and questions about the authenticity or veracity of anonymous material – from inside or outside the AP – must be promptly brought to the news manager's attention.
11. Before any interview in which any degree of anonymity is expected, there should be a discussion in which the ground rules are set explicitly.
12. Reports from other news organizations based on anonymous sources require the most careful scrutiny when we consider them for our report.

13. AP's audio actualities must always tell the truth. We do not alter or manipulate the content of a newsmaker actuality in any way. Voice reports by AP correspondents. may be edited to remove pauses or stumbles.
14. The AP does permit the use of the subtle, standard audio processing methods of normalization of levels, general volume adjustments, equalization to make the sound clearer, noise reduction to reduce extraneous sounds such as telephone line noise, and fading in and out of the start and end of sound bites provided the use of these methods does not conceal, obscure, remove or otherwise alter the content, or any portion of the content, of the audio.
15. Bylines may be used only if the journalist was in the datelined location to gather the information reported.
16. We give bylines to photographers, broadcast reporters and TV crew members who provide information without which there would be no story.
17. If multiple staffers report the story, the byline is the editor's judgment call. In general, the byline should go to the staffer who reported the key facts.
18. Staffers must notify supervisory editors as soon as possible of errors or potential errors, whether in their work or that of a colleague. Every effort should be made to contact the staffer and his or her supervisor before a correction is moved.
19. When we're wrong, we must say so as soon as possible. When we make a correction in the current cycle, we point out the error and its fix in the editor's note. A correction must always be labeled a correction in the editor's note
20. Nothing in our news report – words, photos, graphics, sound or video – may be fabricated. We don't use pseudonyms, composite characters or fictional names, ages, places or dates. We don't stage or re-enact events for the camera or microphone, and we don't use sound effects or substitute video or audio from one event to another. We do not “cheat” sound by adding audio to embellish or fabricate an event. A senior editor must be consulted prior to the introduction of any neutral sound (ambient sound that does not affect the editorial meaning but corrects a technical fault).

21. We use only authoritative sources. We do not project, surmise or estimate in a graphic. We create work only from what we know.
22. We post or move a locator map only when we can confirm the location ourselves.
23. We create charts at visually proper perspectives to give an accurate representation of data. The information must be clear and concise. We do not skew or alter data to fit a visual need.
24. We credit our sources on every graphic, including graphics for which AP journalists have created the data set or database.
25. AP pictures must always tell the truth. We do not alter or digitally manipulate the content of a photograph in any way.
26. The content of a photograph must not be altered in Photoshop or by any other means. No element should be digitally added to or subtracted from any photograph. The faces or identities of individuals must not be obscured by Photoshop or any other editing tool. Only retouching or the use of the cloning tool to eliminate dust on camera sensors and scratches on scanned negatives or scanned prints are acceptable.
27. Minor adjustments in Photoshop are acceptable. These include cropping, dodging and burning, conversion into grayscale, and normal toning and color adjustments that should be limited to those minimally necessary for clear and accurate reproduction (analogous to the burning and dodging previously used in darkroom processing of images) and that restore the authentic nature of the photograph.
28. For video, the AP permits the use of subtle, standard methods of improving technical quality, such as adjusting video and audio levels, color correcting due to white balance, eliminating buzzing, hums, clicks, pops, or overly long pauses or other technical faults, and equalization of audio to make the sound clearer _ provided the use of these methods does not conceal, obscure, remove or otherwise alter the content, or any portion of the content, of the image.

29. Graphics, including those for television, often involve combining various photographic elements, which necessarily means altering portions of each photograph.
30. We do not use obscenities, racial epithets or other offensive slurs in stories unless they are part of direct quotations and there is a compelling reason for them.
31. If a story cannot be told without reference to them, we must first try to find a way to give the reader a sense of what was said without using the specific word or phrase.
32. A photo containing something that could be deemed offensive must carry an editor's note flagging it.
33. When a piece of video or audio contains something that might be deemed offensive, we flag it in the written description (rundown, billboard and/or script) so clients know what they are getting.
34. We take great care not to refer readers to Web sites that are obscene, racist or otherwise offensive, and we must not directly link our stories to such sites.
35. In our online service, we link the least offensive image necessary to tell the story. For photo galleries and interactive presentations we alert readers to the nature of the material in the link and on the opening page of the gallery or interactive. If an obscene image is necessary to tell the story, we blur the portion of the image considered offensive after approval of the department manager, and flag the video.
36. We do not generally identify those who say they have been sexually assaulted or pre-teenage children who are accused of crimes or who are witnesses to them, except in unusual circumstances or video that identify such persons. An exception would occur when an adult victim publicly identifies him/herself.
37. We should give the full name of a source and as much information as needed to identify the source and explain why he or she is credible

38. If we quote someone from a written document a report, e-mail or news release we should say so.
39. We do not alter quotations, even to correct grammatical errors or word usage.
40. When relevant, stories should provide information about the setting in which a quotation was obtained.
41. Use of regional dialects with nonstandard spellings should generally be limited to a writer's effort to convey a special tone or sense of place.
42. Quotes from one language to another must be translated faithfully.
43. The video or audio editing of quotations or sound bites must not alter the speaker's meaning.
44. We must make significant efforts to reach anyone who may be portrayed in a negative way in our stories, and we must give them a reasonable amount of time to get back to us before we move the story.
45. An AP staffer who reports and writes a story must use original content, language and phrasing. We do not plagiarize, meaning that we do not take the work of others and pass it off as our own But in some respects, AP staffers must deal with gray areas.
46. The AP respects and encourages the rights of its employees to participate actively in civic, charitable, religious, public, social or residential organizations.
47. Anyone who works for the AP must be mindful that opinions they express may damage the AP's reputation as an unbiased source of news.
48. Employees should not ask news sources or others they meet in a professional capacity to extend jobs or other benefits to anyone
49. Associated Press employees who regularly write or edit business or financial news must always avoid any conflict of interest or the appearance of any conflict of interest in connection with the performance of these duties.

50. These employees must not own stock, equities or have any personal financial investment or involvement with any company, enterprise or industry that they regularly cover for the AP.
51. Editors and writers who regularly cover the financial markets may not own stock in any company. They may invest in equity index-related products and publicly available diversified mutual funds or commodity pools.
52. All employees must comply with federal and local laws concerning securities and financial transactions, including statutes, regulations and guidelines prohibiting actions based upon inside information
53. Individuals who seek to engage in non-AP work are subject to the following restrictions: Freelance work must not represent a conflict of interest for either the employee or the AP. such activities may not interfere with the employees' job responsibilities, including availability for newsgathering. Such activities may not exploit the name of The Associated Press or the employee's position with the AP without permission of the AP.
54. Associated Press offices and staffers are often sent or offered gifts or other items some of them substantial, some of them modest, some of them perishable by sources, public relations agencies, corporations and others.
55. Editorial employees are expected to be scrupulous in avoiding any political activity, whether they cover politics regularly or not these guideline are adopted by AP the largest and most reputed news agency of the world(USA based) to conduct the news agency journalism fairly and objectively. These guide line are requested by other agencies also and have been used as source to from their guidelines.

1.2 REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

A literature review is an account of what has been published on a subject by accredited scholars and researchers and helps new scholars for endeavor further study and research on the existing findings or look in to new perspectives of the topic. The purpose is to offer an overview of significant literature published on a topic.

Hakemulder J.R (1998): Journalism is a profession with social commitment and welfare approach. Supply of information and its reliability are very important factor in achieving professional standards. News agencies have started their journey to support the market by supplying market news. Indian news agency journalism originated and throughout pre independence period developed with political motive.

Srivastava, KM, (2007): Tracing the history and growth of international news agencies during the past 25 years, this analysis clarifies the role of such agencies and discusses why most have successfully survived the onset of technological developments such as the Internet. Profiles of several key news organizations, including those in India, are included, as well as a discussion of industry values and diversification strategies.

Surhone, L Metel, (2010): A news agency is an organization of journalists established to supply news reports to organizations in the news trade: newspapers, magazines, and radio and television broadcasters. Such an agency may also be referred to as a wire service, newswire or news service. The oldest news agency is Agency France-Press (AFP). It was founded in 1835 by a Parisian translator and advertising agent, Charles-Louis Havas as Agency Havas. Two of his employees, Paul Julius Reuter and Bernhard Wolff, later set up rival news agencies in London and Berlin respectively.

Boyd-Barrett and Rantanen (1998):In this book appear in three main sections: news agencies as agents of globalization (global agencies, the struggle for domestic news control, global financial news, and covering global battle- fields); news agencies in the furnace of political transition (including the many national changes from dictatorship to democracy, communism to capitalism, state socialism to deregulation, and from apartheid to pluralism); and defining news: contestation and construction (with chapters on what makes news, alternative news agencies, and news exchange in television). Incorporating institutional, historical, political economic and cultural studies perspectives, the authors provide a solid review of news agencies in a world of fast-changing news communication.

Czarniawska Barbara (2011): In this book Barbara starts with the question: when a flow is an overflow of news and news agencies how can give us a picture of the production of news in the age of digital reproduction and what technology they Use.

Albertazzi Daniele and Cobley(2013):In this book provides an introduction to the way that the media occupy such a position of prominence in contemporary human existence and Today arguably more than at any time in the past, media are the key players in contributing to what defines reality for the citizens of Europe and beyond.

Hackett Robert A and Zhao (2005):In this book provides discusses the Struggles of News Agencies Journalism and flow of news in the world and key and often contentious issues such as the power of media, the benefits of media globalization, and the political role of media. peace journalism to popular movements toward democratizing media and public communication.

Williams Kevin (2011): In the Book Tracing the historical development of news agencies and kavin willinagms reveals how foreign correspondents are adapting to new global and commercial realities in how they gather, adapt, and disseminate news. the book expertly probes three global models of reporting – Anglo-American, European, and the developing world – to lay bare the forces of technology for international reporting, writer Kevin Williams examines the organizational structures, occupational culture, and information environment in which it is practiced to explore the argument that foreign correspondence is becoming extinct in the globalized world.

Golding Peter and Harris Phil (1997): They discuss different perspectives on the role of the state, the range of cultural impact and influence beyond the Media Agencies, the roles of international organizations and business interests in world communications, and the potential for resistance and alternatives. They reflect on the ‘New World International Communications Order’ as delineated since the 1970s, and examine its changing nature. Throughout, they connect analysis of the flows and forces which form the world of media Agencies and communications with the fundamental themes of social science.

Boyd-Barrett.O (1980): In this Book the first by a social scientist of the growth and development of news agencies worldwide. Focusing mainly on international but also on national news agencies.It includes interview, survey and observational evidence from news agency journalists across all continents and the “Big Four” news agencies of two decades ago (AP, UPI, Reuters, and AFP) as they operated in the pre-Internet period.

Based on extensive 1970s research with the agencies and the pre-existing literature, the author discusses the business of the news agencies, their structure and process, wholesale news and market control in domestic markets, agency control of foreign news, the development of new national news agencies in other countries and their relation to the major world agencies discussed here, and new methods and markets. As is evident from this and the two following entries, Boyd-Barrett is one of the key academic researchers in this fairly narrow field.

Rantenen. T. (1990): Rantenen discuss in this book *The Relationship between international and Russian News Agencies*. While this is a very specialized work, describe in detailed insight into the competition between international news agencies and between international and domestic news agencies in the 19th century.

Read. D. (1998): In this Book While there are many histories of individual news agencies this is probably the most substantial news agency history ever written, and the first to draw comprehensively from the Reuters' archives. Following their restoration and cataloguing in the 1990s.

Rantaen Terhi (2002): In this book explores the development of post-Soviet media and communications in Russia a newly globalized environment following radical social change. And unique empirical research on new communications technologies, news agencies, television, and advertising in Russia shows how the experience and effects of globalization, which initially played a liberating role in the downfall of communism, are being transformed by the reassertion of the national. *The Global and the National* challenges conventional assumptions about globalization and contributes to a better understanding of its theoretical base, as well as its effects on non-Western countries.

Clusen Lisbeth (2003): This book Describe the details of news agencies journalism, and its Function, role and structure and explores how powerful political and economic agendas in the national media environment influence the production processes.

G.N.S.Raghavan (1987):This book tells the story of the Press Trust of India, oldest and largest among news agencies of the countries that attained independence after World War II, and of PTI's forerunner, the Associated Press of India—founded by an Indian, K.C. Roy, but soon taken over by Reuters. The story is presented in the

context of the growth of the Indian Press, and in the yet larger perspective of the process of National regeneration which began in the early part of the 19th century. The Indian Press was at once the product and a stimulant of this process which resulted in independence, and which continues in the effort to build a better society. Though the book was commissioned by PTI and its archives were made available to the author, the interpretation of the material studied by him, from this and from other sources, and the views expressed, are his own.

The News Agencies Pool of the Non-Aligned countries: A Perspective, Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi: In This Book The News Agencies Pool of the Non-Aligned countries is not a supranational news agency but a system of news exchange based on professional cooperation and coordination among the Pool participation is over 83. This shows the growing acceptance of the idea of the pool. The Pool has no formal membership. National news agencies of non-aligned countries can join the exchange by establishing communication links with the nearest redistribution centres of the Pool. This volume which tries to put together all the documents, declarations and decisions relating to the Pool, sets out in clear terms the role that the Pool plays in building a New International Information and Communication Order. This should be a valuable reference book to those who are interested in international information and communication problems and in free and balanced flow of information

Mehta DS (1979): In this book D.S Mehta discusses such issues as freedom of the press, News Agencies and its developments of India its Most of one important book in News Agencies Journalism in India .

Chapman Jane (2005): In this textbook Jane compares developments and influences from a broad perspective, highlighting and contrasting different countries, industries and periods of history in news agencies Journalism and argues that most of the roots of today's media even the globalizing impulse - lie in the late 18th and 19th centuries.

MacBride Sean(1980): In this book Published Sean Mac Briede Report Many Voices, One World, this report tackled problems related to government controls, censorship, one-way flows of information, cultural dominance, and commercialization of the mass media. It called for more voices, more freedom of expression, and the

protection of journalists' rights. Still widely taught and cited, the MacBride Report is a key work in the history of communication that continues to be relevant today.

Desmond, R. W. (1984): In this book the impressive single-author tour-de-force, while not focused on news agencies, deals a good deal with their role and impact throughout and is thus included here. A journalist with a number of important newspapers, then a journalism professor Desmond took on the nearly impossible task of relating the story of journalism from the 19th century to the end of World War II . He describes the changing work of the major news agencies against the context of changing technology and a world fraught with tension and often at war. As Desmond lived through and sometimes reported the events he narrates, this is a most readable historical survey, invaluable especially to those too young to remember any of the events related.

Fenby, J. (1986): In This book trace their history, the trend from cartel to competitive operations, their uniformity and diversity in the 1960-80 period, operations, business news services, photo and television services, finances, agencies and their clients—and governments, the use of secondhand news, criticisms and alternatives, and likely developments. Fen by provides an insightful survey of agency operations as they then were, with some discussion of trends over the decade or so before that

Gramling, O. (1940):Is the one of the best known and certainly among the most common books about news agency operations. It is written in narrative fashion designed to tell a continuing story, one focused primarily on reporters and news stories, with little on policy, overall trends, or financial matters. Chapters appear in three parts labeled with the years that section begins—1848, 1900, and 1925. The many full-page drawings by Henry Barrow are often based on news photos. There is little analysis here, but the basic outlines of the AP story as seen by the agency itself are provided.

Bell, A. (1991): This study is largely a critique of the major western agencies as creatures of their governments and political views which was most certainly the case with “eastern agencies” of that time.

Ostarne, H. F. (1982): The International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems is the final report of the famous (or infamous, depending upon your point of view) “MacBride Commission” convened by UNESCO to assess the status of world news reporting. It includes a good deal on news agencies and their contribution to the uneven coverage of the world. It was headed by Irish diplomat Sean MacBride. UNESCO published an abridged version (244 pp.) four years later to meet demand for copies of the major findings and recommendations of the commission. In all of its versions, the Commission report was a cry for equal treatment by developing nations from the industrial world’s news media—and especially its news agencies. It included a host of recommendations for foreign reporters, and suggested government roles that American media found distasteful, to put it mildly. The report’s findings and aftermath were key factors in the United States and Britain pulling out of UNESCO membership in 1985.

Hester, A. L. (1971): Agency Executives and Foreign Correspondents in ten countries.” It provides chapters on the flow of news into the United States, Western Europe, and India, comparing and contrasting the various entities involved, the editorial decision-making, and other factors leading to differences in what was published (this is largely a study of newspaper use of foreign news). The emphasis throughout is on the role of news agency operations in the “flow” of news stories to each of these three regions of the world. This is useful as an example of European thinking about news agencies—something of a balance of the largely American writing on this topic.

Jones, R. (1951): Is an informal autobiography by the long-time (1915-41) managing director of the British news agency wherein “I tell of events in the last 50 years falling within my own knowledge and participation. In several I was the principal actor, and alone know the whole story, with its lights, shades and implications” (introduction). He describes the book as neither history nor autobiography, but rather a narrative of events. It also includes a fair bit about his love of horses and fox-hunting and his time in South Africa.

Kruglak, T. E. (1962): Work is the classic account of TASS (Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union) agency, written in the depths of the Cold War. The author was teaching in Switzerland at the time the book appeared. Chapters trace the ancestors

and formation of TASS, its related organizations, the role of TASS in propaganda and (so some thought at the time) espionage, the TASS image of the United States, the image of the USSR in TASS reports, and the like. To date this remains the only book-length study in English of the Soviet agency.

Lawrenson, J. R., & Barber, L. (1985): In this focuses on the conversion of Reuters from almost a “public trust” to a highly lucrative organization focused on financial news services. This is therefore something of a business expose dealing with the changing motives of people more interested (say the authors, one of them a long-time Reuters’ executive) in profit than news service. It is largely a tale of the happy business days of the early Margaret Thatcher government, of the transition from a scrupulously independent news agency into a multinational money spinner with some attention to its modern-day vulnerability to political influence.

Read, D. (1999): In this book in 15 chronological chapters from the days of Julius Reuters to the conversion of the firm into a public company in the early 1980s (see also the study by Lawrenson and Barber, CBQ 34:193, above, for a rather different point of view. This is a handsome and solid production one could only wish we had similar historical detail about other news agencies.

Richard, A. S. (1989): In this definitive history of American news agencies the author prefers the term “news brokers” which he feels better defines their real role through the end of World War I, thus largely replacing Rosewater the author began his work on news agencies with his dissertation (which was also published as THE AMERICAN WIRE SERVICE, Arno Press, 1979). Chapters in volume 1 concern early news-movement stirrings, the role of technology (telegraphy) in the first news brokerage, New York agencies emerge, stabilization of the business, conflict and the AP monopoly, consolidation on the eve of the Civil War, and the role of the news agencies during that conflict. Volume 2 begins with postwar protectionism and fragmentation, and moves on to discuss regionalism, the first United Press, the late 19th century and Spanish-American war, the litigation and relocation of AP from Illinois to New York and the news agency during and after World War I.

Curbera,F.,Duftler, M. Khalaf, R. Nagy, W. Mukhi, N. & Weerawarana S. (2002) : In this book the first comparative world survey of news agencies providing a wealth of data. Though now a half-century old, the book provides an invaluable

historical snapshot and record of the post-war news agency world. Some of the information was drawn from the larger survey of world media discussed immediately above, and updated here. Main chapters all of which range over the world, not just focusing on the big agencies, provide an historical review, assess the legal organization of news agencies, describe in considerable detail the world's telegraphic news agencies global, national, specialized, ceased operation, telecommunication and the transmission of news, the international regulation of press messages, news agencies and radio broadcasting, and how the general public in each country receives its news.

Abbas P. Grammy, C Kaye Bragg (1996): Explores primary issues defining US-Third World relations in the New World Order. Section I addresses the political economy of US-Third World relations and American involvement in developing countries. Sections II through IV concern relations between the US and Latin America, Asia, and the Middle East.

Elena Berton (1995): In this book describe The International News Agency their Role in the Changing World of Global Communication and operations.

Articles on News Agencies, Including (2011): Organization of Asia- Pacific News Agencies, United Press International, Independent Media Center, News Agency, City News Bureau of Chicago, Yonhap, International News Service, Kyodo Hephaestus Books, - Pages 456 Articles discussed the new and exciting lexicon in the sharing of human knowledge. This particular book is a collaboration focused on News agencies .More info: A news agency is an organization of journalists established to supply news reports to news organizations: newspapers, magazines, and radio and television broadcasters. Such an agency may also be referred to as a wire service, newswire or news service

Barbara Czarniawska (2012): Cyber factories: In this book detail of everyday work in news agencies: Swedish TT, Italian ANSA and the worldwide Reuters. This unique study is about organizing rather than journalism, revealing two accelerating phenomena: cybernization (machines play a more and more central role in news production) and cyborgization (people rely more and more on machines). Barbara Czarniawska reveals that technological developments lead to many unexpected consequences and complications. Cyberfactories will prove essential to researchers

interested in contemporary forms of organizing, studies of technology, and media. It will also appeal to a lay reader interested in how news is produced.

Indian Institute of Mass Communication (2007): News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries - Author - Pages 123. Monograph discussed the factual presentation of the New Agencies Pool of Non-aligned countries.

Natasa Miskovic, Harald Fischer Tine Boskvska (2014): In this book about the discuss non-alignment and peaceful coexistence was not new when Yugoslavia hosted the Belgrade Summit of the Non-Aligned in September 1961. Freedom activists from the colonies in Asia, Africa, and South America had been discussing such issues for decades already, but this long-lasting context is usually forgotten in political and historical assessments of the Non-Aligned Movement. This book puts the Non-Aligned Movement into its wider historical context and sheds light on the long-term connections and entanglements of the Afro-Asian world. It assembles scholars from differing fields of research, such as Asian Studies, Eastern European and Southeast European History, Cold War Studies, Middle Eastern Studies and International Relations. In doing so, this volume looks back to the ideological beginnings of the concept of peaceful coexistence at the time of the anticolonial movements, and at the multi-faceted challenges of foreign policy the former freedom fighters faced when they established their own decolonized states. It analyses the crucial role Yugoslav president Tito played in his determination to keep his country out of the blocs, and finally examines the main achievement of the Non-Aligned Movement: to give subordinate states of formerly subaltern peoples a voice in the international system. An innovative look at the Non-Aligned Movement with a strong historical component, the book will be of great interest to academics working in the field of International Affairs, international history of the 20th century, the Cold War, Race Relations as well as scholars interested in Asian, African and Eastern European history.

The review of literature exposes the limitations and gaps in the field of research on Indian news agencies. Nominal studies were found on the selected topic or the associated area, therefore researcher finds ample scope to conduct the study and develop a new set of data with meaningful findings.

1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

As the news agencies are the first source of news in the early days of life of newspaper and with the passage of time the print and electronic media is growing faster, however the reliance on the news agencies are somehow is Still there Basically news agencies are working on quantitative policy they have agreement with the newspaper's management against the each news or bulk news. In some cases the authenticity of the news is doubtful. But still news agencies play a vital role in the modern media.

On the other hand to get news from the government department the role of news agency which is government owned agency is very important. For the international news they play a major role. Somehow, we can say the role of news agencies cannot be decreases.

In such circumstances where internet, electronic media and modified policies and news organization have posed a challenge in front of news agencies, it is very important to trace their origin, growth and development in the country. This is very vital importance to reveal the news finding in news agency journalism.

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH

1. To Study the Origen and Development of News Agencies Journalism in India
2. To Access the Overview of Indian News Agencies
3. To Study the Origin and Development of Press Trust of India
4. To Examine the Changing Paradigms of News Agency with Special Reference of PTI
5. To Assess the role of PTI in Socio, Economic Development of Society

1.5 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study is descriptive and exploratory in nature. The researcher has used historical and observation approach as the main methods of the study. The researcher

has used a set of multiple techniques for data collection and information. Relevant to the study researcher has utilized both primary as well as secondary sources of data. for secondary data, historical method was used by researcher to collect secondary information, the sources are comprised of the books as well as annual reports, journals of news agencies, which are collected by visiting news agencies offices, libraries and publications divisions.

To study the origin and development in the field news agencies in relation to India and the world, secondary data from various sources have been collected. Apart from exploring various publications researcher has collected primary data from the experts, journalist, and managers by using open interview method.

1.5.1 Sampling Technique

For this study purposive sampling to use by the researcher for the selection of the respondents and for collection of data. This is done by interview to the managerial people, reporter's editor's journalism experts of PTI and other respondents related to PTI news agency, for the purpose of the study. Researcher has selected in proportionate way people from working agency journalists, managerial staff, experts in the field of journalism practice and academics. Total 29 samples were chosen so the data does not provide basis for quantitative analysis, hence qualitative analysis is done.

1.6 RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

News Agency journalism is unexplored a there is only few works available on the topic concerned. News Agency journalism is comparatively unexplored area of the research that provider work opportunity to the researcher to conduct research and come with valuable findings useful for both academics and the professions.

1.7 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

News Agency's journalism is vast area in which a lot of things are needed to be done, the research regarding the origin and development news agencies in relation to India and the world, will find out how revolutionary changing paradigms of news agencies

from pigeon to internet era have grown. What is the work system of news agencies, how they work in satellite era , and what technology they use for transmission and exchange of news from other agencies , what is the work system of PTI. The researcher will also find out what is the role of PTI in socio, economic development of Indian society.

In the current scenario Media houses have setup their own infrastructure to collect news and information. Media houses have not only appointed media persons in deferent countries but also they have made collaboration with other media house of the deferent nations. Now they don't much dependent on news agencies. In this condition the business of news agencies have decreased, The research find how their planning and making deferent strategies' to bring their business grow up to the mark.

1.8 CHAPTER PLAN

The present study is divided into the following Chapters –

1. Framework of the Study
2. A Brief History of News Agency Journalism.
3. Origin and Development of News Agency Journalism in India.
4. Press Trust of India: An Overview.
5. Press trust of India and Changing Paradigm.
6. Press trust of India and Socio, Economic Development.
7. Summery and Conclusion

1.9 WORKING DEFINITIONS

1.9.1 News

Anything new, unusual and interesting to the readers is referred as the news. The original sense of news was new things. Since the 15th century it has been used to means to report of recent events, new occurrences as a subject or report or talk.

News is the new information about recent event. It is communication of selected information on current events which is presented by print, broadcast, Internet, or word of mouth to a third-party or mass audience. In the present study news refers to the news supplied by news agencies to their subscribers.

1.9.2 News Agency

News agency, also called press agency, press association, wire service, or news service, can be defined as an organization or business that gathers, writes and distributes news from around a nation or the world to newspapers, periodicals, radio and television broadcasters, government agencies, and other users.

They have been invisible wholesalers of news and information products to most media consumers news agencies have been indispensable for those media outlets that wish to give wide coverage to their readers. News agencies differ from media organizations because of their nature as wholesalers.

The news agency distributes its stories and other materials to a large number of customers who either publish the stories as they are or use them as background or supplementary material for the newspaper, radio station, website, TV channel etc. Because of the nature of the news agency business there is a lack of direct contact with media customers and the consumers. News agencies have been competing with each other to be first with the news. For this they have been using the fastest communication technology available. In the nineteenth century, agency used carrier pigeons and now they use satellite phones and the Internet. News Agencies once they provide the news material and footage for so many other media outlets, particularly thou lacking the resources to be present in the world's hot-spots, to perform investigative reporting or to cover issues chat require large staff deployments or special knowledge. If news agencies did not exist, we would have to invent them.

1.9.3 Journalism

Journalism is sometimes suggested that any communication of information or the relaying of 'real' events is journalism. This is certainly wrong. For example, the broadcasting of proceedings in Parliament, unvarnished and unadorned by any form of editing or commentary, is not journalism it is merely the relaying of an event.

The publication or broadcasting of football results is not journalism, it is merely information. Journalism involves the sifting and editing of information, comments and events into a form that is recognizably different from the pure form in which they first occurred. Journalism is about putting events, ideas, information and controversies into context. It is about selection and presentation. Above all, perhaps, it is about the assessment of the validity, truthfulness or representativeness of actions or comments. News is a noun clearly linked with journalism and therefore a good starting point for analysing the whole concept of journalism.

1.9.4 Press Trust of India

Press Trust of India (PTI) is India's premier news agency, having a reach as vast as the Indian Railways. It employs more than 400 journalists and 500 stringers to cover almost every district and small town in India. Collectively, they put out more than 2,000 stories and 200 photographs a day to feed the expansive appetite of the diverse subscribers, who include the mainstream media, the specialised presses, research groups, companies, and government and non-governmental organisations. The PTI has arrangements with the Associated Press (AP) and Agency France Press (AFP) for distribution of their news in India. AP's photo and international commercial information are also distributed in the country through PTI. PTI was registered in 1947 and started functioning in 1949.

Today, after 65 years of its service, PTI can well and truly take pride in the legacy of its work, and in its contribution towards the building of a free and fair Press in India. On its golden jubilee in 1999, President K R Narayanan said: "We got independence in August 1947. But independence in news and information we got only with the establishment of PTI in 1949. That is the significance of PTI". 1949. PTI began as a non-profit venture. PTI exchanges news with nearly 100 news agencies of the world as part of bilateral and multilateral arrangements, including Non-Aligned News Agenda Pool and the Organisation of Asia-Pacific News Agencies

1.10 PTI SERVICES

English News Service

Available in two forms.the 'core service covers major developments in diverse fields in a compact form. A more comprehensive segmented service allows papers to pick additional inputs from segments of their choice: national, regional, economic, commercial, international, and sports. Core service puts out about 40,000 words and the full-segmented service up to 100,000 words per day.

BHASHA

BAHSA is the Hindi language news service of PTI. With its own network in the Hindi-speaking states and drawing on PTI files, Bhasha puts out about 40,000 words per day.

Stork Scan

Screen-based services providing stock market information from main stock exchanges of the country.

News Sean

Displays news in capsule form on video monitors. Major developments in the country and abroad are covered.

Data India

A reference weekly, provides a digest on the happenings in India, in a user-friendly alphabetical listing.

ECONOMIC SERVICE

A fortnightly journal providing analytical reports on the state of the Indian economy and trends in the corporate world.

PTI Mag

A weekly package of 11 special stories on topics ranging from arts to business to science.Available through the wire service as well as through mail.

Science Service

Reports on the developments in the fields of science and technology with particular reference to India in a fortnightly journal.

PTI Graphics

A weekly mailer package of 14 graphics.Covers dl major developments.On special occasions like the budget, graphics are distributed by satellite.

PTI Feature

A package of four weekly features on topical, national, international and general events.

PTI-IV

Provides spot coverage and makes corporate documentaries on assignment basis.

Photo

PTI Photo provides pictures on the national, foreign and sports scenes via satellite, dial-up and hand delivery.