CHAPTER 3

PROFILE OF NEWSPAPER LIBRARIES IN CHANDIGARH, DELHI AND PUNJAB

3.0 NEWSPAPER LIBRARIES IN CHANDIGARH

The name of the City beautiful ‘Chandigarh’ has been derived from Goddess of Power known as Shri Chandika whose temple is on Chandigarh-Kalka Road. The temple is known as ‘Chandi Mandir’. It is considered to be an ancient temple and has a major religious significance for Hindus. After India’s independence from British rule, Punjab became a State without capital, although there was a temporary secretariat at Shimla in Himachal Pradesh. The political leadership decided for the construction of a modern and accessible capital. The City beautiful originated in 1950 at the foothills of Shivalik ranges. Geographically, the city is situated in Northern Part of India and ideally located between its parent States, i.e., Punjab and Haryana. Chandigarh largely owes itself to the late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who initiated this ambitious project. This is the first planned modern city of India designed by the French architect Le Corbusier. Chandigarh and the area surrounding it were constituted as a Union Territory on 1st November, 1966. It serves as the joint capital of both Punjab and Haryana States. It is bounded on the North and West by Punjab and East and South by Haryana. The total area of the Union Territory is 114sq. km. The city is under the direct administrative control of the Government of India and not constituted as a State with its legislative assembly. However, the Governor of Punjab has been assigned the role of Administrator for Chandigarh. The routine activities are looked after by the Municipal Corporation, consisting of representatives elected by people of Chandigarh.\(^1\) The total provisional population of Chandigarh as per Census of India 2011 is 10, 54, 686 and the literacy rate is 86.43% of the total population of Chandigarh.\(^2\)

At present, 371 newspapers/periodicals are being published from Chandigarh.\(^3\). ‘The Tribune’, an English Daily, is the oldest newspaper which was started in 1881 from Lahore, Pakistan. The profile of newspaper libraries in Chandigarh that have been surveyed for the present study is given below:
3.0.1 DAINIK BHASKAR

The Dainik Bhaskar group rocketed to the top of the print media industry in India with its flagship Hindi daily newspaper, Dainik Bhaskar, and the Gujarati newspaper 'Divya Bhaskar'. The Dainik Bhaskar newspaper achieved leadership position in the State of Madhya Pradesh in 1992. In 1996, Rajasthan became the focus of the group and Jaipur edition was launched in December 1996 followed by six other editions in the State of Rajasthan. The Jaipur launch of 'Dainik Bhaskar' has become a case study in the leading business schools of India. ‘Dainik Bhaskar’ also publish its newspaper from Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra.

The Dainik Bhaskar Group launched its newspaper in Chandigarh in June 2000. The challenge in Chandigarh was unique because it was the only city in India where English had more readership than vernacular dailies. Dainik Bhaskar newspaper changed this pattern and is now the largest newspaper in terms of circulation in Chandigarh. The Library of Dainik Bhaskar in Chandigarh was established with the establishment of the newspaper in June 2000. The library is housed in a corner of a big hall.

3.0.1.1 THE LIBRARY OF ‘DAINIK BHASKAR’

The library of ‘Dainik Bhaskar’ newspaper has no library committee to take decisions regarding the library functioning and its development. In the organizational structure (figure 3.0.1.1) of the library, library comes under the Editor, who in turn comes under the General Manager of the organization.

![Organizational Structure Diagram](image-url)
There is no provision for the separate library budget. The strength of the library staff includes one professional and one semi-professional. The Librarian possesses the Bachelor Degree in Library Science. The membership of the library is open to all the staff members. At present, the membership of the library is 99 which include 10 editors, 20 journalists and 9 administrative staff, 60 press staff and other staff members of the newspaper organization.

The library has open access system and the library remains open on all days throughout the year except three national holidays and the professional staff is available in the library from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. The collection of the library includes books, reference books, newspaper clippings, photographs and non-book material. The total book collection of the library is 273 and it receives 12 periodicals including ‘Economics Times’, ‘Sports Magazine’, ‘Economic and Political World’ and all other newspapers published from Chandigarh. The library has uncountable newspaper clippings that are arranged under 50 major subject headings and approximately 11,000 coloured as well as black and white photographs which are stored in computer using Photoshop. The library is keeping its previous newspaper issues on CD-ROMs and has a total collection of 1309 CD-ROMs. The library is providing the reference service, CAS, SDI, photographic service, Internet facility and referral service.

3.0.2 DESH SEWAK

‘Desh Sewak’ is a leading Punjabi daily of Punjab, which was started on January 1, 1996 from Chandigarh. A non-profit body ‘Baba Sohan Singh Bhakna Trust’ was founded under the patronage of India’s veteran national leader Harkishan Singh Surjeet, to start a Punjabi newspaper committed to secular and democratic ideals. It was started with the aim of creating an alternative media in Punjab. Fearless, investigative and exclusive reporting is the motto of ‘Desh Sewak’. Its Name ‘Desh Sewak’ has a linkage with India’s freedom struggle. A newspaper of this name was launched from Jalandhar in 1927 which was later banned by the British government. Presently ‘Desh Sewak’ gets inspiration from the legacy of India’s revolutionary movement. During the last 10 years, ‘Desh Sewak’ has gone a long way in the promotion
of these ideals and has now emerged as a powerful mouthpiece of the common masses. The newspaper has a highly professional and dedicated editorial and reporting team and is equipped with one of the best printing and publishing technology in the region.

3.0.2.1 THE LIBRARY OF ‘DESH SEWAK’

The Library of ‘Desh Sewak’ was established with the establishment of the newspaper in January 1996. The library is housed in the same building and has separate area on the first floor. The organisation has no library committee to take decisions regarding the library functioning and its development. In the organizational structure (figure 3.0.2.1) of the library, the library comes under the Personal Officer and the top level is the General Manager.

![Organizational Structure](image)

The library has no provision for the separate library budget. The strength of the library staff includes one professional and one supportive staff. The Librarian possesses the Master Degree in Library Science. The membership of the library is open to all the staff members. At present, the membership of the library is 98 which include 20 editors, 5 journalists, 3
administrative staff and 70 press staff and other staff members of the newspaper organization.

The library has a closed access system and the library remains open from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. from Monday to Saturday and remains closed on Sunday. The collection of the library includes only books and reference books. The total book collection of the library is 3690 and it receives 12 periodicals. The library is providing the reference service including CAS, inter library loan, Internet facility and referral service to its users.

3.0.3. THE INDIAN EXPRESS

'The Indian Express' was established by the doyen of Indian journalism, Ramesh Goenka in Chennai in 1939. It is the only newspaper which has a national presence in almost all parts of the country. After his death, the group was split in 1999 among his family members into two with the southern editions taking the name 'The New Indian Express', while the old name was retained in the northern editions based in Mumbai with a prefix "The". 'The Indian Express' is owned by the Indian Express Group, which also owns other newspapers in India such as the 'Financial Express', a newspaper focusing on the Indian economy, stock markets and fiscal policies. The group has other publications such as Screen weekly, the Marathi-language daily 'Loksatta', and the Hindi daily 'Jansatta'. Its nineteen editions are published from Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh, Chennai, Coimbatore, Hyderabad, Kochi, Kozhikode, Madurai, Mumbai, Nagpur, New Delhi, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram, Vadodara, Vijayawada and Vishakhapatnam. The Chandigarh edition started publication on August 6th, 1991.

3.0.3.1 THE LIBRARY OF ‘THE INDIAN EXPRESS’

The library of the ‘Indian Express’ was established in 1991. The organization neither has a library committee nor a separate budget for the library. In the organizational structure (figure 3.0.3.1), the library comes under the Deputy Editor and the top level is Editor in Chief.

The strength of the library staff includes two professionals and two non-professionals. The Librarian has no professional qualification and possesses the Masters Degree in Economics. The membership of the library is open to
all the staff members and at present, it has 203 members which include 45 editorial staff, 98 reporters, 25 administrative staff and 35 press staff. The library remains open from Monday to Saturday from 9:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. and remains closed on Sunday.

Organizational Structure

![Organizational Structure Diagram]

The library has a total collection of 1503 books and receives 52 periodicals including ‘Frontline’, ‘India Today’, ‘Times Economists’, ‘Femina’, ‘Aarth week’, ‘Outlook’, ‘India Digest’, etc. The library has uncountable newspaper clippings that are arranged under 750 major subject headings and 50,000 coloured as well as black & white photographs. The library has PDF files of old newspapers from 1991 to 1994. The library weeds out the less used material after five years. The library is providing reference service including CAS, SDI, respond to requests on phone/through e-mail, photographic service, Internet facility and referral service to its users.

3.0.4 THE TRIBUNE

In its 129th year of publication, It is the largest circulated English daily in Northern India-Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territory of Chandigarh. It was started as a weekly newspaper in Lahore (now in
Pakistan) on 2nd February, 1881 by Sardar Dyal Singh Majithia, a public-spirited philanthropist, and is, now run by a trust comprising five eminent persons as trustees. During India’s long struggle for independence, ‘The Tribune’ played a distinctive role as an exponent of public view. On the eve of independence, when the partition of the country rocked Lahore, the office of ‘The Tribune’ were ransacked. It had to migrate to India and the then Home Minister Vallabhbhai Patel assured all facilities to the Tribune to resume publication from the Indian soil. It moved to Shimla and later on to Ambala in May 1948. It found a permanent home and habitation in Chandigarh in 1957. The policy of paper is to continue to be liberal in policies, secular in outlook, balanced and objective in reporting and temperate in language, official acts and measures are boldly criticized, but in a fair and candid spirit.

‘The Tribune’ group launched two sister publications in Hindi and Punjabi-namely ‘Dainik Tribune’ and the ‘Punjabi Tribune’ in 1978. Both these newspapers have a modest success, primarily because they share the glory and the prestige as well as the heritage of the better known English counterpart, which has become a byword for good journalism.

3.0.4.1. THE LIBRARY OF ‘THE TRIBUNE’

The organization has no library committee to take decisions regarding the library functioning and its development. In the organizational structure (figure 3.0.4.1) of the library, the library comes under the direct control of Editor-in-Chief. The library has no provision for a separate budget. All the finances come from the non-recurring budget. The library staff includes one professional (which is lying vacant since 2009) one semi professional and three supportive staff. The Assistant Librarian possesses the Masters Degree in Library Science. The membership of the library is open to all the staff members and it remains open from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. At present the membership of the library is 345 which include 70 editors and journalists and 150 administrative staff and 125 press staff.
The library has an open access system. The total book collection of the library is 15000 and it receives 12 periodicals. The library has uncountable newspaper clippings that are arranged under 800 major subject headings. The library is providing the reference service including CAS, SDI, photographic service, Internet facility and referral service.

3.1 NEWSPAPER LIBRARIES IN DELHI

Delhi, the capital of India, before and after independence has perhaps seen more of history than any other city in India. It was first created as the capital of an independent kingdom by Tomars in 736 AD and gradually, it became the principal city of India and eventually its capital. Delhi changed hands at the end of the 12th century and passed on to the hands of the Muslim conquerors- Qutab-ub-din, Iltumish, Khiljis. Tughlaqs and Mughals ruled Delhi in succession. The City of Delhi was passed on to the hands of the British in 1803 AD. It was only in 1911, when the capital of British Empire was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi that Delhi got its present status.
In 1956, Delhi was converted into a Union Territory and gradually the Chief Commissioner was replaced by Lt. Governor. In 1991, the National Capital Territory Act was passed by the Parliament and a system of diarchy was introduced under which the elected Government was given wide powers except law and order which remained with the Central Government. The actual enforcement of the legislation came in 1993. The total area of the territory is 1,483 sq. km.\(^{(4)}\) The total provisional population of Delhi as per Census of India 2011 is 1,67,53,235 and the literacy rate is 86.34% of the total population of Delhi.\(^{(5)}\)

At present, the number of newspapers/periodicals being published from the national capital is 12316. \(^{(6)}\) The profile of newspaper libraries in Delhi office that have been surveyed for the present study is given below:

### 3.1.1 HINDUSTAN TIMES

The ‘Hindustan Times’ was the first Indian daily published from the capital. It is the market leader for English newspapers in North India. ‘Hindustan Times’ (HT as it is popularly known as) was established in 1923 by Master Sunder Singh Lyallpuri, founder-father of the Akali Movement and the Shiromani Akali Dal in Punjab, with the contributions from USA, Canada and locals mostly from Lyallpur District Sheikhupura (now in Pakistan). Pt. Madan Mohan Malavia and Master Tara Singh were among the members of the Managing Committee. K. M. Panikkar was its first Editor with Devdas Gandhi (son of Mahatma Gandhi) who was also on the editorial panel. The opening ceremony of ‘HT’ was performed by Mahatma Gandhi on September 15, 1924. The first issue contained writings and articles by eminent personalities including Jawahar Lal Nehru, Motilal Nehru, C. F. Andrews, St. Nihal Singh, Maulana Mohammad Ali, Dr. C. R. Reddy, T. L. Vaswani, Ruchi Ram Sahni, Bernard Haton, Harinder Nath Chattopadhyaya, Dr. Kichlu and Rubi Waston, etc.

‘Hindustan Times’ is the flagship publication of HT Media Ltd. It has a nation wide reach in India (barring Southern India), with simultaneous editions from New Delhi, Mumbai, Lucknow, Patna and Kolkata. It is also printed from
Bhopal, Chandigarh, Jaipur and Ranchi. HT has also launched India's first youth daily 'HT' in 2004. The Mumbai edition was launched on 14th July 2005.

Other sister publications of ‘Hindustan Times’ are ‘Mint’ (English business daily) ‘Hindustan’ (Hindi Daily), ‘Nandan’ (Monthly children’s magazine) and ‘Kadambani’ (Monthly literary magazine). The Delhi-based English newspaper, Hindustan Times, is part of the K.K. Birla group and is managed by Shobhana Bharatiya, granddaughter of G.D. Birla. It is owned by HT Media, one of India’s top media conglomerates, which other than ‘Hindustan Times’ is also home to the Hindi daily ‘Hindustan’.

3.1.1.1 THE LIBRARY OF ‘HINDUSTAN TIMES (HT)’

The library of ‘HT’ was established in 1956. The name of the library is HT Media Library. The library is housed in the same building with a separate area. Like other newspapers, the organization has no library committee and in the organizational structure (figure 3.1.1.1), library comes directly under the Editorial Chief.

![Organizational Structure](image)

Figure 3.1.1.1
The library has no provision for the library budget. It has seven professionals and one attendant. The Librarian possesses M.A. and MLIS Degrees. The library has a total collection of 3066 books, 39 lakhs photographs, out of which four lakhs are stored in computer using Fotoware Suite Software. The library is receiving forty periodicals monthly and maintains the back volumes of periodicals of last five years only. All the staff members have access to the libraries that are using the library regularly. The library has open access system and remains open seven days in a week from 10:00 a.m. to 10.30 p.m. The library has cooperation with 20 newspaper libraries on telephone. The library has approximately 12 lakh clippings which are arranged according to the subjects. The library weeds out the documents, photographs, clippings after five years and maintains only the selective material. The library uses CDS/ISIS software and provides CAS, SDI, reference service, respond to requests on phone, photographic service, ILL, Internet facility and referral service to its users.

3.1.2 THE PIONEER

‘The Pioneer’ was founded in Allahabad in 1865 by George Allen, an Englishman who had great success in the tea business in North-East India in the previous decade. It was brought out three times in a week from 1865 to 1869 and daily thereafter. In 1866, a supplement, ‘The Pioneer Mail’, consisting of 48 quarto-size pages, mostly contained the advertisements, was added to the publication. In 1872, Alfred Sinnett became the editor of the newspaper. Although he was later on known for his interest in theosophy, he oversaw the transformation of the newspaper to one of exercising great influence in British India. In 1874, the weekly ‘Pioneer Mail’ and ‘India weekly News’ began to feature short stories and travel writings. ‘The Pioneer’ became noted for its politically conservative outlook, e.g., denounced Lord Irwin (Viceroy of India 1926-31) as “Bolshevik” in response to the latter’s moderate approach to the Indian nationalist movement. In July 1933, ‘The Pioneer’ was sold to a syndicate and as such it moved from Allahabad to Lucknow and ‘The Pioneer Mail’ and ‘India Weekly News’ ceased publication. The newspaper remained primarily a Lucknow based newspaper until 1990, when it was purchased by the Thaper Group. It subsequently expanded to being published from multiple locations in India, including Delhi.
3.1.2.1 THE LIBRARY OF ‘THE PIONEER’

The library of ‘The Pioneer’ was established in 1991. The library is housed in the same building with a separate area. Like other newspapers, the organization has no library committee. In the organizational structure (figure 3.1.2.1), library comes under the Editor-in-Chief. The library has no provision for a separate library budget. It has one professional and one supportive staff. The Librarian possesses BLIS Degree. The library has a total collection of 279 books and 450 subject-wise newspaper clippings. The library is receiving 25 periodicals. It does not maintain the back volumes of the periodicals. All the staff members have access to the library. At present, the library has 60 members.

![Organizational Structure]

The library has open access system and remains open seven days in a week from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. The newspaper clippings are arranged according to the subject and the library has approximately 50,000 clippings. The library is providing CAS, reference service, responds to request on phone, Internet facility and referral service to the users.

3.1.3 THE STATESMAN

‘The Statesman’ is one of India’s oldest English newspapers. It was founded in Kolkata in 1875 and is directly descended from ‘The Friend of India’ (founded 1818). The Delhi edition of ‘The Statesman’ began publication
in 1931. 'The Statesman' weekly is a compendium of news and views from Kolkata and Delhi editions. The statesman is a leading English newspaper in West Bengal.

The Statesman has distinguished itself through objective coverage of events, its value as an honest surveyor of news emphasized at times of crisis such as Bengal Famine of 1943 and the infamous internal Emergency of the mid-1970s. Its pursuit of the truth has been relentless and it has remained a favourite of readers in Kolkata and other parts of India. The Statesman is a founding member of Asia News Network, a grouping of 15 Asian newspapers that have joined hands for coverage of Asian events through Asian eyes.

**3.1.3.1 THE LIBRARY OF 'THE STATESMAN'**

The library of 'The Statesman' is housed in the same building with a separate area. Like other newspapers, the organization has no library committee. In the organizational structure (figure 3.1.3.1), library comes under the Resident Editor. The library has no provision for separate library budget. The library has two staff members who are non professionals.

![Organizational Structure](image)

The library has a total collection of 2097 books and approximately 50,000 photographs. The library receives seven periodicals and does not keep the back volume of periodicals. All the staff members have access to the library and at present, it has 45 members. The library has an open access system and remains open six days a week from 12:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. The
library has cooperation with 20 newspaper libraries on telephone. The library has approximately 2 lakhs newspaper clippings which are arranged according to subject. The library provides only reference service, responds to request on phone and referral service.

3.1.4 THE TIMES OF INDIA

‘The Times of India’ is the oldest English daily in India. The BBC in 1991 featured ‘The Times of India’ among the world’s six great newspapers. The paper is the flagship of the Bennett Coleman and Company Ltd. (BCCL); the other important newspapers and journals being published ‘Nav Bharat Times’ (Hindi daily), ‘The Economic Times’ and ‘Femina’. The newspaper has been a trendsetter in marketing, economic journalism and management. No other newspaper has changed the rules of the games as ‘The Times of India’ has.

‘The Times of India’ traces its heritage from ‘The Bombay Times’ started in 1838; the paper was published on Wednesday and Saturday only. In 1852, ‘The Bombay Times’ absorbed in the ‘The Bombay Standard’ and ‘Bombay Telegraph and Courier’. In 1861, the name of the paper was changed to ‘The Times of India’ under the editorship of Robert Knight who gave it a national character. The Delhi edition was launched in 1950. ‘The Times of India’ along with ‘The Pioneer’ and ‘The Statesman’ was one of three newspapers which represented the Anglo-India opinion, opposing most violently the advancement of the Indian People.

3.1.4.1 THE LIBRARY OF ‘THE TIMES OF INDIA’

The library of ‘The Times of India’ was established with the establishment of the newspaper in 1950 under the name of ‘Times Archives’. The organization has neither any provision for the library committee nor a separate library budget. In the organizational structure (figure 3.1.4.1) of the library, library comes under the Personnel Department. The library has 12 staff members and the Librarian possesses the AIS/MLIS Degree
The library is open to all the staff members and at present, it has 710 members which include 65 editorial staff, 95 reporters, 77 administrative staff and 473 press and other supportive staff members. The library also has a total collection of 10,000 books, ten lakhs newspaper clippings and more than 8 lakh coloured as well as black and white photographs. The library is receiving 50 periodicals and maintains their back volumes for at least two years. The library has also access to EBASCO database through their Mumbai center. The library has 12 computers, two scanners, two printers, one photocopier, microfilm reader and microfilm scanner. The library is using LIBSYS software for automating the house keeping operations and is fully automated. The library has cooperation within the Times Group of other centers. The library is providing reference service, CAS, photographic service, Internet facility and referral service to its users.

3.2 NEWSPAPER LIBRARIES IN PUNJAB

The word ‘Punjab’ is a combination of two words ‘Punj’ and ‘Aab’ meaning five waters of five rivers - the Sutlej, the Beas, the Ravi, the Chinnaab and the Jehlum which makes the land of the state fertile which
complemented it as a “food bowl of India”. Politically, the name of Punjab was first used during the time of Raja Poros when Alexander the Great recognized Poros as the sovereign of Punjab in 327 BC. Before the partition of India in 1947, the boundaries of Punjab extended from Multan (Now in Pakistan) to Delhi (which had been a part of Punjab until 1908). On August 15, 1947, Pakistan got separated from India. As a result, Punjab was divided as East Punjab in India and West Punjab in Pakistan. In November 1966, the provinces of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh were readjusted and a new state Haryana born. The total area of Punjab is 50362 sq. kms. The total provisional population of Punjab as per Census of India 2011 is 27,704,236 and the literacy rate is 76.68% of the total population of Punjab.

At present, Punjab is publishing 2580 newspapers/periodicals. The profile of newspaper libraries in Punjab office that have been surveyed for the present study is given below:

3.2.1 AJJ DI AWAAZ

On March 5, 1985, popular Punjabi journalist Sardar Bharpur Singh Balavir started this newspaper. After one year, due to government interferences, it stopped its publication. In the year 1989, it was planned to restart this newspaper and a charitable trust under the name: Panth Mata Sahib Kaur Charitable Trust was formed by Bhai Jasbir Singh Khalsa. The main office of this newspaper was housed at Ranjit Nagar, Jalandhar, Punjab. On May 8, 1990, the task of this newspaper was assigned to this trust. This newspaper has recognition from Punjab, Haryana and Jammu & Kashmir.

3.2.1.1 THE LIBRARY OF ‘AJJ DI AWAAZ’

The library of the ‘AJJ Di Awaaz’ newspaper was established in 1990. The organization has neither the library committee nor any provision for a separate library budget. In the organizational structure (figure 3.2.1.1), the library comes under the direct control of the Editor-in-Chief. The library has no professional staff and the Magazine Editor is the Incharge of the library.
The library remains open from Monday to Saturday from 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. All the staff members have access to the library. The collection of the library includes 760 books including 150 reference books, 500 photographs and 60 CD-ROMs. The library receives 10 periodicals. The library has only one computer to store the photographs. The library is only providing the photographic service.

3.2.2 AJIT

The popular Punjabi newspaper ‘Ajit’ is circulated not only in India but in abroad too. It is also called the Voice of Punjab. The ‘Ajit’ started its publication in 1941 from Lahore (Pakistan) in Urdu language with four pages. In 1942, it became a daily newspaper and came under the Civil Supply Minister, Baldev Singh. After the independence of India, the ‘Ajit’ started its publication from Jalandhar and changed its name to Punjabi language: ‘Ajit Patrika’, which was subsequently renamed as ‘Punjabi Ajit’ in 1957 and IS still publishing under this name. The sister publication of this newspaper ‘Ajit Samachar’(Hindi) was also started in 1996 by Dr. Sadhu Singh Hamdard Trust which is still in existence. The ‘Ajit’ launched its website on 21st July 2002 which is very popular among the Non-Resident Indian Punjabis abroad.

3.2.2.1 THE LIBRARY OF ‘AJIT’

The library of daily ‘Ajit’ was established in 1955 and reorganized in 1994. The organization has no library committee and in the organization structure (figure 3.2.2.1), the library comes under the direct control of the Managing Editor. The organization has no separate budget provision for the library. The staff of the library includes one professional, one semi
professional and one supportive staff. The Librarian possesses a Diploma in Library and Information Science along with masters’ Degree. The library is open to all staff members and at present, it has 320 members. The library remains open from Monday to Saturday from 10:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.

The library has 10,511 books which include 300 reference books, uncountable newspaper clippings arranged under 600 major subject headings, three lakh coloured and black & white photographs. The library receives 60 periodicals (Hindi and Punjabi) annually and have 1193 bound volumes of periodicals.

**Organizational Structure**

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*Figure 3.2.2.1*

The library is using Associate Press Service for photographs. The library has two computers, one scanner, one printer, one TV and one CD player. The library is using PICASA software for the photographs. The library is also using online database of Associate Press, PTI and UMI and providing reference service, responds to request on phone/post/e-mail CAS, SDI, photographic service, Internet facility and referral service to the users.

### 3.2.3 AMAR UJALA

‘Amar Ujala’ was launched on 18 April, 1948 from Agra, as a 4 page newspaper with a circulation of 2576 copies. It was stated with an objective of
promoting social awakening and introducing a feeling of responsibility among the citizens of a recently independent India. For earning these objectives the publishers had set for themselves for the kind of news published as these were basically revolving around political and social issues and crime.

Starting from the modest beginning with a circulation of 20,000 copies and is serving over 14 districts in Western Uttar Pradesh, considered as one of the top 10 dailies of India. Not only has the newspaper shed the barriers of Western Uttar Pradesh and spread itself across the entire state, but has also ventured into other neighbouring States- Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. It started publishing from Punjab in January 2000.

Over the years, a lot has changed in ‘Amar Ujala’. Using the latest State-of-the-Art Technology and equipment, ‘Amar Ujala’ is now being printed in 13 editions. Also, moving today's fast paced life, all printing centres are connected by V-sat technology to enhance speed of news dissemination. To ensure quality of material and content, ‘Amar Ujala’ has a regular membership with AFP and AP. The latest photographs are, therefore, part of every edition. Hence, ‘Amar Ujala’ has grown dramatically and has evolved with the changing times. The newspaper is known for some ground breaking journalism and even in today's cut throat competition, it is still selling authenticity, honesty and trust.

3.2.3.1 THE LIBRARY OF ‘AMAR UJALA’

The library of the ‘Amar Ujala’ newspaper was established with the establishment of its newspaper in January 2000. Like other newspapers organizations, the organization has no provision for the library committee and library budget. In the organizational structure (figure 3.2.3.1), the library comes under the Editor-in-Chief. The staff of the library includes only one professional who possesses Diploma in Library and Information Science. The library is open to all the staff members of the newspaper and at present it has 145 members. The library remains open from 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.

The collection of the library includes 2989 books including 2000 reference books, 50,000 newspaper clippings, 18000 photographs and 160
CD-ROMs. The library receives 15 periodicals annually and does not keep the back volumes of periodicals. The library has one computer, one scanner, one printer and one photocopier. The library has online access to 'Economic and Political World' magazine. The library provides reference service, responds to request on phone/post/e-mail, CAS, SDI, photographic and referral service to the users.

3.2.4 DAINIK JAGRAN

'Dainik Jagran' was the brainchild of a revolutionary Indian Freedom Fighter, Late Shri Puran Chandra Gupta and it was established in 1942. Late Shri. Narendra Mohan took the paper to meteoric rise. The first edition was published from Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh in the year 1942. In the year 1947, it shifted it’s headquarter to Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh) and thus launched the Lucknow edition. Currently, ‘Dainik Jagran’ has 32 editions and the only daily print over 200 sub-editions, each one customized in content to the needs of the readers in different geographical areas. Today, ‘Dainik Jagran’ has 29 Printing Centers in 10 States, with over 200 sub-editions. Presently, it is being published from Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal. It started its publication from Punjab in 1999.

3.2.4.1 THE LIBRARY OF ‘DAINIK JAGRAN’

The library of ‘Dainik Jagran’ newspaper was established with the establishment of the newspaper in October 1999. The organization does not have any library committee. In the organizational structure (figure 3.2.4.1), library comes under the News Editor. The organization has no budget.
provision for the library. The library has one professional and one supportive staff. The librarian possesses a Diploma in Library and Information Science and B.A. Degree. Library remains open from Monday to Saturday from 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. and the total membership of the library is 179. 

**Organizational Structure**

```
  News Editor
    ↓
  Librarian
    ↓
Supportive Staff
```

**Figure 3.2.4.1**

The collection of the library includes 460 books including 160 reference books, one lakh sixty thousand newspaper clippings which covers 300 subjects, 20,000 photographs and 403 CD-ROMs. The library receives 17 periodicals annually and 25 newspapers daily. The library has one computer, one scanner, one printer and one photocopier. The library is using computer only for keeping the photographs. The library is providing reference service, responds to requests on phone/post/e-mail, SDI, CAS, photographic service and referral service within the organization for its clientele.

### 3.3 CONCLUSION

Detailed profiles of the twelve newspaper libraries, i.e., Dainik Bhaskar, Desh Sewak, The Indian Express, The Tribune, The Pioneer, Hindustan Times, The Statesman, The Times of India, Ajj Di Awaz, Ajit, Amar Ujala, Dainik Jagran have been discussed in this chapter. From the above discussion it has come to light that all the newspaper libraries neither have any provision for the Library Committee to check their performed function nor for budget for their libraries for their expansion. Most of the newspaper libraries have professional staff and they are providing the library services.
according to the available infrastructure with them. Very few newspaper libraries are subscribing to online databases whereas book collection, newspaper clipping collection, photograph collection have been found almost in all the newspaper libraries. The data collected from these libraries has been analyzed in the next chapter.

REFERENCES: