CHAPTER 2
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A recapitulation of literature pertaining to the empirical conclusion related to the present problem is useful in knowing the current state of literature on the subject under reference, particularly to find out if anybody has already worked on it and published his views. A review reveals what others have found so that a researcher can get benefit from the efforts of others. A good review identifies blind alleys. It divulges procedures, techniques and research designs worth adopting so that a researcher can gain new insight.

Careful review of available literature in the form of journals, abstracts, books and other sources of information on the problem similar or related to the one being investigated is one of the important step in research. In this chapter, an attempt has been made to examine the existing literature related to the present problem. A number of studies have been conducted on various aspects of newspaper libraries abroad. Several significant studies have been done in this field, but very few attempts have been made to study scenario of newspaper libraries in India. The literature review related to this research has been given below in chronological order.

Alcott (1924)(1) in his study entitled “Newspaper Library Material is Private” described the collection in a newspaper library as private which is exclusively for the use of the newspaper collecting it. He further opined that a newspaper library should not provide its material to the rival newspaper library because it is the newspaper’s main line of defence.

Symonds (1924)(2) in his article entitled “Photographic Morgue Recent Development” described that a few journalists used the photographs, maps and pictures to illustrate the stories earlier. But, now the journalists are using the photographs and pictures to make the stories interesting. This endeavour has caused the growth of the photographic morgue and today the photographic department is considered as important as was the clipping department several years ago. He further suggested that the photograph collection should be divided in three categories, i.e., personalities,
geographical and miscellaneous and insertion and removal of photographs should be carefully carried out. He concluded that photographic morgue should be kept up-to-date and the librarian of the photographic department must have a thorough acquaintance with news as well as the knowledge of their filing systems.

Meyer (1924)\(^{(3)}\) in his study entitled “Efficiency in the Newspaper Library” described that the newspaper library of ‘The Daily Mirror’ had 2,00,000 photographs which were filed and indexed in manila expansion folders. The folders were grouped alphabetically by subject and cross references were noted right on the folder. Same system was used for filing the cuts, but envelopes were used in place of folders. Newspaper clippings were filed in cabinets with 5” X 8” folders which covered 25,000 separate subjects. The work of reference department was handled by the Manager along with three other staff members. He, however, suggested that in case of photographs and clippings, entire records should be kept in the folders and filed alphabetically as it saves confusion, delay, inaccuracy and wastage of space.

Foster (1926)\(^{(4)}\) in his address in Committee on Ethics at Philadelphia entitled “Cooperation Among Newspaper Librarians” described that the newspaper reference department exists for services, verification of facts, for assembling and compiling essential general biographical and photographic material, covering all local, domestic and international needs. He suggested that there should be cooperation amongst the newspaper libraries as it does not violate the principles of ethics. He opined that if particular information is not available in a library, it should be taken from other newspaper libraries.

Desmond (1933)\(^{(5)}\) in his book “Newspaper Reference Methods” described the history, services, organization and reorganization of reference facilities, administration, classification and filing systems of a newspaper library. His book serves as a manual for librarians in newspaper libraries and is designed to help newspaper, particularly the smaller daily and weekly newspapers, in organizing and reorganizing their libraries.
Smythe (1948)(6) in his article entitled, "The Library of a Newspaper" discussed the working of the 'Reynolds News' which was divided in four sections, i.e., newspaper clippings, reference books, newspaper & periodical files and subject box files. The study revealed that the librarians' first job each morning is to go through all the London dailies to decide what must be cut, filed, marked and kept in binding. He informed that the newspaper library of 'Reynolds News' filed and indexed all the photographs, pictures and negatives and its main function was to provide complete service to the editorial department.

Austin (1950)(7) in his study entitled “The Newspaper Library : The Result of Survey Completed in June 1949” studied the newspaper libraries with regard to their expansion, book collection, filing of clippings, weeding of materials and library equipments in Oklahoma. Results of his survey revealed that most of the newspaper libraries had already undergone or will shortly undergo expansion of their libraries. Regarding the academic qualifications of the staff, only fifty percent of the newspaper librarians had college degree to their credit. Regarding the book collection, two third of the librarians considered their collection good. However, as for filing, clippings and weeding of material, no uniformity was found in the newspaper libraries. Fifty five percent of the libraries indicated that their furniture and equipment were not adequate, whereas remaining forty five percent had adequate equipments required for the present collection. Four fifth of the libraries received cooperation and suggestions from newspaper staff members. He concluded that since the newspaper library has reached a point in its development where the basic collection of reference materials is adequate, the newspaper librarians should now concentrate on the expansion of their services and to properly train personnel.

Lewis (1952)(8) in his book “Newspaper Libraries” discussed the type of material, their arrangement, classification and filing in the newspaper library. He also described the indexing methods used in the newspaper libraries, care and preservation of general as well as special materials and the library cooperation with public, university, special and other news agencies. The book provides significant information about the news-indexing, care and
preservation, newspaper cuttings, reference and general book stock, arrangement, classification, newspaper and periodicals, filing of materials in a newspaper library.

Eads (1964)\(^{(9)}\) in his article entitled “The Responsibility of the Newspaper Library to Future Historians” discussed the newspaper librarian as one of the oldest professional in the special library field. He further revealed that the news and editorial departments of the newspapers have taken little advantage of the revolutions in the methods of acquiring, classifying and coordinating information. He suggested that all the materials in the library should be handled with the same degree meticulously and it is the duty and responsibility of the news librarian to store the material so that it will have permanent value by giving it a permanent proper place, character of book both in readability, chronology and continuity.

Rhydwen (1964)\(^{(10)}\) in his study entitled “The Application of Microphotography to Newspaper Clippings” observed that by using the microfilms, the newspaper clippings can be preserved in a convenient, readily usable form, at low cost and less space. He noted that a newspaper entitled ‘Globe and Mail’ used 35 mm microfilm for its 3, 50,000 newspaper clippings, arranged it chronologically and mounted it on the newspaper sheets of heavy black paper. On the other hand, library of ‘The New York Times’ stored its microfilms in glassine jackets. He concluded that the weeding out of material should be done by a qualified person and by spending little amount, the librarians can replace newspaper clippings with a microfilm system which is more permanent, convenient and pays for itself in a very short time.

Orgain (1964)\(^{(11)}\) in his paper entitled “Newspaper Library Budgeting” stated that most of newspaper libraries at Houston (Texas) do not have a formal budget unlike the newspaper entitled ‘Plain Dealer’. He, however, opined that some planning is necessary for budgeting keeping in mind the future growth of the library in terms of staff, service, floor space, equipments, etc. and one should be ready for a change in management attitudes that can make creative budgeting really effective.

American Newspapers Publishers Association (ANPA) (1966)\(^{(12)}\)
surveyed 294 daily newspaper libraries in America to find out the library practices, the use of data processing equipments in library operations, microfilm storage and equipment, and new operations and systems being planned for the future in the newspaper libraries. The study revealed that only 26 libraries used microfilm for their library record, whereas only one newspaper library was using IBM and associated equipment for independent indexing project. Regarding electro-mechanical files, only a few newspaper libraries had planned to install LEKTRIEVERS or other types of electro-mechanical files. Regarding the clipping files, 70% of the newspaper libraries clipped their own newspaper, whereas 25% stored additional clips from other sources and 5% of the newspaper libraries did not have the newspaper clipping files. Majority of the newspaper libraries, i.e., 91% divided their newspaper clipping files into biographical and subject division. No uniformity, however, was found in filing pictures, cuts and negatives in the newspaper libraries. Regarding public information, 73% of the newspaper libraries did not have public information bureau. Moreover, it was noted that 50% of the newspaper libraries were also open to public and students.

Slote (1968)\(^{13}\) in his study entitled “An Approach to Weeding Criteria for Newspaper Libraries” discussed the weeding criteria used at The Trenton Times, New York. He stated that the sampling of past use patterns was able to provide valid, specific weeding criteria for newspaper pictures files. In the past, no photographic cut had been reused after the 13\(^{th}\) year of its use; or after 8\(^{th}\) year of its first use, when it hadn’t been re-used at all up to that time. He further opined to discard all cuts of women where the cuts are over 10 years old; to discard all cuts of men, if middle-aged when picture was taken, where the cuts are over 15 years old; to keep three better cuts of better known people; to keep five good cuts of the famous people; to discard bad, blurry, useless cuts; to discard photographs of all professional athletes seven years after they stopped playing except those of great national stars. He concluded that the above criteria is not really objective easy-to-apply rules, but involves personal opinion and judgment.

Janda and Gorden (1970)\(^{14}\) in their study entitled “A microfilm Information Retrieval System for Newspaper Libraries” described their pilot
project- MIRACODE Information Retrieval System used at Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois). They suggested that newspaper clippings and index codes that describe those clippings can be stored on 16mm files and can be searched rapidly and automatically with the MIRACODE Information Retrieval System which was successfully applied to 1,000 clipping files in the Medill School of Journalism. They also described as how to index and code the clippings. They highlighted that the advantages of such a system include elimination of the duplicate clipping operations and the multiple topic coding available in this system makes it unnecessary to clip more than one copy of a story. It also provides economical space and manpower as well as the means for continually updating the index.

Sharma (1976)\(^{(15)}\) in his study entitled "Newspaper Library Acquisition Policy and Procedure" described the role of newspaper librarians, library materials, their selection policies and acquisition as well as organization of the newspaper libraries in India. He suggested that the reference books, clipping files, reports, pamphlets, files, periodicals, photographs and maps are important press library material and a well defined selection policy must be made keeping in view the aims and objectives of a newspaper library. He further suggested that there should be an efficient acquisition, organization, clientele participation and good collection of reference books in the newspaper libraries. The selection of material should be processed by the librarians keeping in view the suggestions and recommendations of the clientele and the library staff. All orders other than the rush orders should be placed periodically. Periodicals, especially foreign publications should always be subscribed through the local agencies. The study also revealed that the acquisition is the first step towards the library administration just as the existence of a library conscious community is the pre-requisite for a library organization.

Sanyal and Sengupta (1977)\(^{(16)}\) in their study entitled "News Information: organization and control" described the position of newspaper industry in India vis-à-vis literacy and demand for news information and service among all classes of people. They discussed the organization of the news clippings in Anand Bazar Patrika library in the context of such
organizations and services in the U.K. as surveyed by Whatmore and others. They called upon the newspaper librarians in India to coordinate their efforts in evolving a national scheme of integration without impairing the autonomy of the organization they serve. They also proposed that the National Information System for Science and Technology (NISSAT) should act as a coordinating agency to interlink the existing and future information sources required in the newspaper industry to effectively develop a well coordinated, integrated system of news information services and to identify the existing gap and filling them by avoiding unnecessary duplication.

Bavaksutty (1980) in his study entitled “Organization of Newspaper Cuttings” in a library described the selection, cutting, mounting, classification and arrangement, filing, storage and discarding of newspaper clippings. He suggested that the selection of newspaper clippings should be done by the senior library staff as the first job of the day and it should be restricted only to one person to avoid unnecessary duplication and the cutting of the newspaper clips should be given to the juniors. Newspaper mounts with uniform size must be used for pasting the cuttings. The name of the newspaper should be printed on the mount so that after mounting only the dates needed to be stamped on. If the class number is very lengthy, then the alphabetical subject arrangement should be used. Cross references should be used while filing the cutting to avoid any problem. The pamphlets, boxes, vertical files or lateral files should be used for storage of the clippings. He also suggested that mounting can preserve the newspaper clippings for a longer period and 70 mm file should be used for the purpose.

Sander and Rischard (1982) in their study entitled “Automating the Newspaper Library with BASIS” described the automation of newspaper libraries by using two software packages, Battelle’s BASIS and Digital’s TMS/EMS. An interface between the two was developed during 1981-1982 and was implemented in June 1982. It was noted that the newspaper library system allows on-line access to the full text of newspaper articles to reporters and editors. The result of their study revealed that BASIS is a user friendly query language and permits single term, phrase, stem and proximity
searching. Hence, they suggested that BASIS is capable of supporting very large textual databases with excellent retrieval speed.

Koch (1985) in his study entitled “Newspaper Indexing: Planning and Options” discussed the issues which must be considered prior to indexing a newspaper that include the scope, audience, cost, definition of bibliographic unit, vocabulary, selection of an edition, pagination, accuracy of reporting and qualifications of the indexer. The study reviewed four indexing manuals and stated that all of these were designed to serve different purposes. He further described that ANCRIS and INFO-KY systems are feasible systems for storing the news stories.

Cunnigham (1987) in his study entitled “The Preservation of Newspaper Clippings” described various aspects of newspaper preservation including climate control, storage, in-house preservation methods, options for full professional treatment of newspapers and clippings of five newspaper libraries of Massachusetts. He suggested that the temperature and relative humidity for preservation of newspaper should be 68 degree. Fluorescent tubes should be covered with ultra-violet filtering sleeve lights and also heat should be converted through the use of blinds, shades, shutters and drapes. Manila envelopes of 8” X 5” should be used for storage and handling. If the collection of newspaper clipping is not to be microfilmed in future, it should be protected by mounting them on the archival paper. He further discussed that photocopying of news clippings provide an alternative to keeping the originals which may be discarded after copying and the clipping should be deacidified to neutralize the acid in the paper. He proposed a number of solutions in the storage and handling of newspaper clippings including mounting, photocopy, professional treatment and microfilming. He, however, agreed that all this depends on the size of the collection, the size of the staff, and the available budget.

Nicholas and Connolly (1987) in their study entitled “Information Technology Developments in the Newspaper Industry and the Future of the Librarians” described the future of newspaper librarians and how the technology is affecting the traditional newspaper library. The study described that the cutting files and full text databases are likely to be the most effective
methods of storing and retrieving news for the future. They concluded that computers are unlikely to take over the media librarian's job if the librarians learn to work with them and embrace them fully into their routines and extend their responsibilities to the communication lines and data stores that are rapidly being built outside the library.

Ward, Hansen and McLeod (1988)\(^{(22)}\) in their survey entitled “The News Library’s Contribution to News making” studied the newspapers with a weekend circulation of 3, 85,000 copies in America. The study revealed that 13 out of 16 library staff members had frequent personal contact with the news and editorial staff, while 11 members had frequent telephone contacts with them. 56% reporters and editors used to visit the library at least once a day and 26% used to get information on telephone from the library one or more times per day. The assistance given by the library staff included checking dates, spellings, statutes, biographical information, reference sources, conducting electronic database searches, identifying and selecting photographs, art or graphics, identifying potential interview sources, and retrieving material from other libraries. 66% of the news staff members decided about the quality of material themselves, whereas 32% journalists asked the library staff to assist them in identifying the best material for acquisition. The study highlighted that a well established newspaper library plays a significant role in the news production. They opined that although the library staff expertise was recognized by the news staff, yet they did not get any credit for their contribution to news stories.

Tyagi, Manohar Lal and Mahabir Singh (1990)\(^{(23)}\) in their study entitled “Indexing of Indian Newspapers: brief survey” described the indexing scene of English newspapers and other Indian language newspapers in India. The study revealed that the coverage of most of the newspaper libraries is restricted to national dailies and also to very selective news items. Regarding Indian languages press, NASSDOC has so far brought out only two volumes of Samajik Vigyan Samachar covering three hindi newspapers- Nav Bharat, Jan Satta and Hindustan for period 1986 to 1987. Another important tool covering vernacular press is: ‘India Speaks’ that covers 40 dailies in 10 languages and provides the abstract of the news items translated into English.
They concluded that the indexing of Indian newspapers is not satisfactory and there is a need to coordinate the indexing activities taken up at various centers. They suggested that for each of the Indian language press, one documentation centre should be identified and indexing guidelines may be framed so that compiled indexes are perfect in quality.

Hegg (1991)\(^{(24)}\) in his study entitled “Small Newspaper Libraries: the libraries that time (and automation) passed by” compared information storage and retrieval methods used in twenty newspaper libraries in the United States with a circulation of 50,000 or above. The study was undertaken to determine whether automation has made a significant impact on the operation of the newspaper libraries. He studied the size of the library, staff, automation, procedures for providing information to the journalists and editors from an automated system or traditional clip files, use of outside databases for retrieval of information, type and quality of other reference materials, future plans for automation of the library and computerization efforts in other newspaper departments. Results of his study indicated the plight of newspaper organizations without a centralized library. Out of 20 daily newspapers studied, 30 % had no library at all and rest 70% used a variety of clipping techniques. 85% of the newspaper libraries were using the traditional clipping or indexing procedures. Few librarians, however, have made some attempts to use the new technology in their day to day work. Some of the newspaper libraries were using personal computers and others were using a computer for a list of subject terms used in their clip files as well as a Macintosh for accessing photographs that had appeared in the newspaper. Only seven libraries had full time staff and two librarians had MLS degree and only one librarian had SLA membership. No library was, however, found perfect in most of areas covered under study.

Hansen and Ward (1991)\(^{(25)}\) in their study “Information Technology Changes in Large Newspaper Libraries” described the state of information technology used in 105 American newspaper libraries with a circulation of 10,000 copies or above. They studied the availability of electronic news libraries, commercial database subscription and fax technology. Their results indicate that 67% newspapers had electronic libraries and 30% intend to have
an electronic library system installed. Out of 105 newspaper libraries, 90% subscribed to at least one commercial database service. A large number of newspaper libraries used NEXIS, VU/TEXT, and Data Times databases. 89% of the newspaper librarians used the fax technology to get the information quickly. However, most of the newspaper librarians (65%) were not aware of the use of electronic public records. Hence, they suggested that the librarians working with the newspaper organizations should be aware of the latest technologies and techniques.

Joseph (1991) in his study entitled “Libraries of Newspaper Publishers in Kerala: a survey” described the state of 17 newspaper libraries in Kerala with respect to their administrative set up, organization, efficiency, collection, technical processing, services, personnel and physical facilities. The results of his study indicate that book collections in newspaper libraries under study ranged between 25 and 10,000. He noted the inadequacy of government documents, reference books, periodicals as well as index of newspapers and magazines. Most of the newspaper libraries studied had shortage of staff as six of the libraries had no full time librarians. Only nine libraries, out of 17, had a provision for annual budget. Only six librarians possessed professional qualifications such as degree, diploma or certificate in library science. No librarian, however, possessed a Master’s degree in library science. Only 14 newspaper organisations had separate area for the library. The overall study revealed that the services of the newspaper libraries in Kerala were far from satisfactory. He concluded that lack of staff, finance as well as the interest of the management are the most important reasons for the lack of efficient and effective library services. He suggested that the newspaper management should give due attention to the newspaper libraries, so that qualitative services may be provided to the editors.

Ward and Hansen (1991) in their survey entitled “Journalist and Librarians Roles, Information Technology and News making” studies the newspaper librarians and newsroom manager of 105 dailies in USA. The survey revealed that the dual search situation in such dailies was not unique. They found that the job of searching expensive commercial databases was done by the librarians themselves in the absence of the journalists who...
needed that information and the decision on subject matter was generally taken by the journalists.

Okorafor (1992)\(^{(28)}\) in his study "Organization of Information in Nigerian Newspaper Libraries" described their organization as units of editorial departments which were accommodated within noisy areas of large building complexes. The newspaper libraries were managed by in-experienced staff who maintained newspaper cuttings, photo libraries, bound volumes and reference collections. The study revealed that indexing and microfilming were neglected by them. He further suggested that the newspaper proprietors should upgrade their libraries to autonomous departments and employ experienced, qualified librarians with adequate power to run the libraries professionally.

Joseph (1993)\(^{(29)}\) in another study entitled "How Indian Journalists Use Libraries" surveyed the journalists of Kerala who work in an environment that had very little access to technology. The results of the survey revealed that the journalists in Kerala used the library mainly for checking the background material and for specific items of information on stories, while editors use the libraries to assist them in editing the stories. 86% of the respondents use the library more than once a week, with most respondents spending an hour or less there. Only a small proportion of them was fully satisfied with their library's collection. He concluded that the respondents prefer informal sources, personal collections and consultation with other journalists rather than using the libraries.

Joseph (1994)\(^{(30)}\) in his study entitled "Development of Newspaper Libraries in India" described the state of 25 English national daily newspapers. The results of the study revealed that the book collection of the newspaper libraries under study ranged between 50 to 54,300 and the periodicals ranged between 10 to 261. The number of daily newspapers received in each library varied between 6 to 50. The number of foreign dailies received in the libraries was up to 20. Only four libraries maintained an index and three had an index of magazines only. Six of the fourteen libraries maintained the clipping in-box files, six libraries had file folders. Six libraries used ordinary envelopes for storing photographs, while six libraries used specially designed covers for
storing the photographs. The study revealed that the newspaper libraries in India faced problems of insufficient reading material as well as staff. He suggested that a properly maintained and well organized newspaper library should be made available to provide better services to journalists in India.

Vreekamp (1995)\(^{31}\) in his study entitled “The Information Seeking Attitude of Non-metropolitan journalists- A Qualitative Study of two Communities and Their Primary and Secondary Sources” studied the attitude of journalists in Curacao (an island in the Caribbean) and Zealand (a remote island located in the Netherlands). He found that education did not play a role in information seeking behaviour, but age, gender and life style did. Journalists in both of these non-metropolitan areas preferred human sources to documentation sources, such as the news library and online databases for information retrieval. Although, journalists in both these regions had access to clippings, online files and reference books, yet these sources were mostly consulted for historical facts rather than analytical information. He concluded that the journalists tend to use online databases mostly for text and images.

Campbell (1997)\(^{32}\) in his study entitled “Journalists Construction of News: Information Gathering” revealed that many of her respondents made little or no use of the library facilities in UK. The study informed that the information sources used by the respondents include both personal contacts as well as the electronic databases. However, the journalists placed more emphasis on human as opposed to other sources of information. She concluded that even though the journalists had access to electronic or library based information sources, yet they were unaware of the basics of information retrieval.

Nelms (1997)\(^{33}\) in his survey entitled “News Libraries as Profit Centers – Survey Results” surveyed electronic text archive, digital photo archives and photo sales, world wide web, fee based reference service and other products or projects generated revenue of 101 newspaper libraries in US and Canada. The result of his survey showed that 88% of the newspaper libraries were involved in generation of revenue, 70% received royalties for having their archives on commercial database services, whereas 65% received revenue from microfilm sales and 37% collected revenue from CD-Rom subscriptions.
The study further revealed that the largest profit for libraries attached with the newspapers accrued from archives or commercial databases. He concluded that other products or projects which are creating profits for the news libraries include sale of series, reprint and repackaged stories, laminated copies of articles, front page reprints, posters, recipe promotions and book sales.

Nicholas and Martin (1997)\(^{(34)}\) in his study “Assessing Information Needs: A Case Study of Journalists” described the information needs of journalists including the nature, viewpoint, authority, quantity, quality, place of origin, speed of delivery and processing in United Kingdom. The study revealed that the reporters in the United Kingdom preferred to use online services for fact finding. However, as most of the information they require is descriptive and historical in nature, they tend to rely more on human or oral sources. The study further revealed that training, time, lack of resources, access and information overload are the barriers in meeting information needs of the journalists. He suggested that the library and librarians can play an important role in meeting the information needs of journalists as in the case of ‘The Guardian Newspaper Library’ which has extended the global information to the news staff through the Intranet.

Paul (1997)\(^{(35)}\) in her paper entitled “Media Libraries and New Media” discussed three successive roles of the news librarians. First, they were information intermediaries, and they are now making a transition to being end-user coaches and guides. News libraries and their librarians need to continue to change, to ensure that they remain relevant to the journalists in the current IT scenario. They need to provide journalists with access to service that filters news sources, maintain a current awareness service, and take on a highly collaborative role to keep ahead of the organizations’ competitors.

Paul (1997)\(^{(36)}\) in another paper entitled “Information Strategy in News Rooms: New Emphasis on Traditional Roles for News Librarians” discussed various stages of information planning in newsrooms and the critical role that the information professional/news librarians/archivists must play. She further stressed that in order to manage the valuable resources, the information professionals will have to oversee the information strategy steps which include information need assessment, information task definition, information
access, information seeking skills/training, information maintenance, etc. She concluded that in addition to the above mentioned roles, the librarians will also have to play other roles that include conducting complex or complicated research, coaching end user searches, on search strategies and compiling information packages for use in the newspaper.

Williams and Nichlolas (1997)\(^{(37)}\) in their study entitled “Journalists, News Librarians and the Internet” investigated the impact of the Internet on the information environment in the newsroom. The field work in the form of in-depth interview indicated that new librarians are much more positive about the Internet than their journalist colleagues but are also aware of the related problems, such as that of the authenticity or validity of the required data. The study further revealed that journalists just do not have time to worry about the volume of information, authority questions, or latest sources of data on the Internet. He suggested that the Internet despite being considered an end user tool, will create new and important role for information professionals in the future, including the possibility of involvement in more primary sourced investigative work.

Bankapur and Sangam (1998)\(^{(38)}\) in their study entitled “Integrated Information Network for Newspaper Libraries in Karnataka” described that the journalists of today are depending more and more on newspaper libraries to make news items more informative, accurate and attractive to the readers. They studied 114 newspaper libraries of Karnataka to find out the infrastructure available in them. The results of their study indicated that only 4.39% newspaper organizations were well organized, 6.14% had collection of books, clippings and photographs, but did not have a library to maintain such material and 89.47 % did not have libraries at all. There were no book collections available in 71.92% of the newspaper libraries. Only 1.75% of the newspaper libraries had collection above 15000 and the collection of reference books were far from satisfactory. Only 7.89% of newspaper libraries had adopted microfilm technology to preserve their newspapers. 7.8% of the newspaper libraries had above one lakh clipping collection. The positive photographs collection was found in 30.70% of the newspaper libraries and 40.35% newspaper libraries used old method, such as block
system for photographs and 28.95% newspaper libraries did not have any photograph collection. Only 38 newspaper libraries had computer facilities. They proposed a network system in such libraries along with the application of pert method and also emphasized on the integrated concept of information flow incorporating the principle of analysis, synthesis and evaluation.

Garrison (1999)(39) in his study entitled “Journalist’s Perceptions on Online Information Gathering Problems” reported the use of online information sources by American journalists. The use of online information sources for newsgathering as reported in 1994 was 57.2% and in 1999, it increased to 92%. The frequency of use of online resources also recorded a similar increase from 27.4% for daily use in 1994 to 63.2% in 1999. He also found that the state governments and US census sites were favoured by journalists for collecting the information. He further reported the factors that journalists identified as troublesome with online information including inaccurate information (81.6%), useless or bad content (70.3%), bad or outdated links (67.6%) and lack of attribution (61.6%). He concluded that most of the journalists’ remain concerned about the quality of the online information available rather than quality of the medium.

Mwisu (1999)(40) in his study entitled “Newspaper Information in Tanzania: challenges for the 21\textsuperscript{st} Century” discussed the provision of adequate newspaper information service to meet the demands of 21\textsuperscript{st} Century in Tanzania as a challenging task. He stated that the problem with newspaper information is that there are so many kinds of information within a single publication and also the problem of a large number of newspapers catering for various kinds of readers in Tanzania. He highlighted the significance of newspaper library and the librarians and suggested that proper newspaper information service can be provided only if there is a will on the part of the librarians to cooperate, coordinate, plan and share resources to standardize their work. The indexing and cataloguing services of newspapers should reach users in the regions, districts and remote areas and not to be confined to users in the city. He concluded that in order to provide effective and efficient newspaper information, action is required in various areas, such as; newspaper collection, staff, indexing and press cutting, preservation and conservation, cooperation, equipment and the introduction of new technology.
Martin (1999)\textsuperscript{41} in his study entitled “The Changing Information Environment in the Media: Case Study of “The Gurdian/Observer” examined the changes to the newspaper library of ‘The Gurdian/Observer’ over the period 1983-1998. He discussed the early arrival and impact of FT Profile; the setting up of the Association of UK Media Librarians; the increasing professionalism of newspaper library staff; computer assisted reporting (CAR); changes in service provision and the role of the Internet and Intranet in the work of the unit. He further discussed that currently computer assisted reporting, Internet and Intranet are being used for the provision of library services and also to increase professionalism in the library staff with the help of computers. He concluded that training in external hosts, training in the use of the Internet and the Intranet is an important issue for the development of newspaper libraries in the changing information environment.

Mahapatra and Panda (2000)\textsuperscript{42} in their study entitled “State of Reading Interest and Utilization of Information Resources by the Working Journalists in Orissa: A Study” investigated the reading habits of 226 working journalists, their frequency of visit to the libraries, their priorities in using library materials, services and information sources. The results of the study revealed that the habit of acquiring and reading newspapers by journalists is not much appreciable and they devote time in libraries as and when needed to satisfy their information needs. The journalists gave top priority to borrowing, photocopying and newspaper clippings services of the library, whereas a reference service was given a middle priority. Journalists placed the referral and bibliographic services under a low priority. Vital services like latest addition list, current content services, SDI and online services were not being used by more than one third of the total respondents. They concluded that the journalists under survey were not in the habit of using information services, cultivating current approach to information except borrowing books and photocopying material of their interest for home reading.

Nicholas et. al. (2000)\textsuperscript{43} in their study entitled “The Impact of the Internet on Information Seeking in Media” investigated 345 British journalists and media librarians. The study revealed that 78% of the respondents used the Internet at their workplace. With regard to WWW resources, they found
that 53% of the respondents preferred newspapers and official sites for traditional and authoritative information. The study further revealed that 78% of the respondents used e-mail, while 47% of them used it to contact their acquaintances. Regarding information overload on the Internet, 30% of the respondents considered information overload as a problem, while 26% did not consider so. They concluded that few journalists used the Internet due to lack of access, the richness of existing information provision, suspicion of the new resources, and shortage of time and preference for primary data.

Poteet (2000) in his study entitled, “Newspaper Journalists’ Information Seeking Behavior with Online Information Sources” surveyed 175 journalists of ‘Charlotte Observer’ and ‘News and Observer Raleigh’. The study revealed that majority of the journalists believe that online sources are very important for obtaining background information to supplement news stories, findings facts, keeping up-to-date with current news and tracking down experts who can be used for preparing news stories. More than 80% of the journalists use e-mail and the World Wide Web daily, and less than half of the journalists surveyed, searched in-house or commercial databases weekly. About 65% of the respondents were somewhat satisfied. He concluded that training provided to the journalists by the news librarian and technical staff, skilled colleagues and online training tools have contributed to increased awareness and ease to use online information sources for the journalists.

Champan (2001) in his study entitled “Change and Changing Role of Regional Newspaper Library 1990-2000” described the development of regional newspaper library during this period. The study revealed that many factors in late eighties and early nineties led to the significant professional development of the newspaper libraries. These include CD-Rom’s, Commercial Databases and World Wide Web which changed the face of a regional newspaper library and the newly available databases sources from companies such as FT Profile and InfoCheck seem to offer a rich seam of information to be mined by professional library staff on behalf of their journalistic colleagues. As a result, their information needs are being served by archives of pre electronic story, cuttings and pictures and the database of text pictures. Now, the library professionals are working as information
workers, facilitators, trainers and desk researchers, rather than archive creators and maintainers.

Mahapatra and Panda (2001)\(^{46}\) in their study entitled “State of Information Seeking and Searching Behaviour of Working Journalists in Orissa: A Study” discussed various behavioural approaches of the working journalists in seeking information. They discussed the pattern of their searching information sources and services, mode of communication and strategies employed in seeking the required information, their priority on information sources and constraints encountered by them in locating the information. Results of their study revealed that the journalists in Orissa preferred to visit the library personally and use current periodicals, seminar/conference proceedings and newspaper clippings as their primary source of information. They observed that the searching behaviour of the journalists is determined by the priority factor, they emphasise upon those information sources which are essential for their day-to-day journalistic work. Their major constraints in seeking the information include lack of library, lack of library automation; inadequate reference and referral service; poor organization of reading material; inadequate resources of the parent library; and non availability of library services, etc.

Mahapatra and Panda (2001)\(^{47}\) in their study entitled “Information Needs of the Working Journalists in Orissa: A Study” depicted the specialization of working journalists, their frequency of information requirement, mode of dissemination preferred, information sources explored, mode of services opted and their information privation. The study revealed that 71.68% of the respondents had no priorities to their news reporting in any specific subject area and 57.08% respondents personally visit the libraries daily to obtain the required information. Regarding the use of the reading material, 50.44% respondents preferred personal collection and only 46.46% preferred to use the library attached to their parent organization. Regarding the mode of library services, 46.9% respondents preferred to avail library services free of cost; 18.14% preferred fee based services; and 34.95% respondents preferred both (free as well as fee based) services. They concluded that the journalists were more generalist in nature rather than
specialist in their professional work and have developed their own libraries and used information sources from their newspaper libraries as well which are directly related to their journalistic activities.

Matoria, Upadhyay and Mishra (2003)\(^{(48)}\) in their study entitled “NewsNIC: A Web-based Full-Text News Clipping Service from the National Informatics Centre Library in India” described that the newspaper constitute an important source of information as it contains the latest information in the form of news and being aware of its importance, libraries have been providing newspaper clipping service. The study further described that earlier manual methods of marking, cutting and pasting the useful news items were used, but presently, libraries have automated this service with the help of Information Technology. They highlighted the needs, objectives and advantages of NewsNIC, a web based full-text news clippings project, implemented by the library of the National Informatics Centre. They concluded that this web-based full text news clipping service provides the latest news and archives to users posted in remote corners of the country and the success of this project sets an example of excellence whereby library professionals have taken the initiative to design and implement such an advanced system.

Anwar et. al. (2004)\(^{(49)}\) in their study entitled “Information Seeking Behaviour of Kuwaiti Journalists” revealed that the availability and use of in-house electronic library of stories/reports generated by their colleagues was not only limited but also not satisfied. The journalists consider their information searching skills very important for their work and are willing to go through training as well. Lack of time was their top ranking problem. They suggested that promoting the use of Information Technology in the news delivery services, especially focusing on the Internet; initiate an intensive program to develop in each news organization an electronic library of reports produced in-house by its journalists; improve the current organizational library services focusing on information and human resources, creating awareness of these resources among users.

Jose, Panda and Rao (2005)\(^{(50)}\) in their study entitled “State of Automation in Major Newspaper Libraries in Delhi City: A Study” described the current status of automation in ten major newspaper libraries of Delhi.
They studied computer literacy of LIS professionals, availability of various IT components including computers and areas of automation in the newspaper libraries. The study revealed that automation in majority of the newspaper libraries was in the state of infancy and the major problems in the way of automation in newspaper libraries including paucity of funds (70%), lack of exclusive budget for automation (90%), conventional attitude of staff (60%), non availability of high-end modern technology (40%) and lack of adequate training to handle computers and other IT aids (60%). They suggested that a separate budget for automation as well as for training of the library staff should be released for initial five years by the newspaper establishments, a local area network (LAN) integrating all the ten major newspaper libraries entitled “NPLIBCD” (News Paper Libraries Consortium of Delhi) should be formed at the earliest and library staff should be deputed phase wise for computer training and for short term courses.

Mahapatra (2007)\(^{51}\) in his study entitled “Newspaper Libraries in Orissa” discussed the role, need and collection development of the newspaper libraries in Orissa. He stated that the newspaper library is considered as the memory of the newspaper and consequently, the memory of the community it serves. He observed that the newspaper library serves a limited clientele and are usually confined to the in-house editorial staff. He opined that the newspaper libraries should give greater importance to newspaper clippings than any other services. He concluded that these libraries essentially provide good input essential for news generation and the newspaper libraries should build a good collection for reference purpose and all library services should be provided by the professional librarians.

Kaushik (2010)\(^{52}\) in her study entitled “Building a web based digital repository of images: Case study of The Hindustan Times” studied the web based digital repository of images in ‘The Hindustan Times’ and its sister publications. She noted that the HT newspaper was using Cumulus Software for uploading the digital images for easy retrieval and handling for editorial purpose. But, now they are using Fotoware Suite Software, which is web enabled software and allow client to access the system via the HTTP protocol. The Image Archive Section of the HT newspaper has uploaded 4, 00, 000
digital images on the Fotoware software. To retrieve the images from the software, metadata is needed. The software is monitored and evaluated on every day basis. She concluded that the digital repositories/libraries are the ultimate solution for the information and data flow and the Image Archive Section or Photo Library in Media Center is required to perform the entire image management task in the current digital era. Hence, the librarians should equip themselves with capabilities to link with global trends for the ultimate benefit of information seekers and also reorganize their roles rather than being the custodians of the image or knowledge.

Kesavan et.al. (2010) (53) in their study entitled “Digital Preservation and access to print media resources: Experiences at the Times Archives and Knowledge Centre, India” studied that how the Times Archives and Knowledge Centre (TAKC) in India, has been preserving various information resources, particularly in digital form and how the access to digital information resources is facilitated for use by the journalists for their reference and information needs. The TAKC began digitization project in the year 2000 on a small scale and since then a number of projects have been initiated. Over 5,00,000 pages from newspapers and magazines have been digitized. They further studied the earlier TAKC used outsourced resources and partly in-house resources for digitizing various precious and high volume photographs. From 2004 onwards, they are using COMYAN Image System which facilitates further image processing as well as archival storage and retrieval of photographs including the new ones that are shot on day to day basis, which are born-digital images. Besides this, TAKC house has a well equipped reference library which provides access to special collection of over 10,000 books/reports, 100 current newspapers, magazines and 1000 CDs, DVDs and other audio visual resources. The TAKC users of Times Group comprising of reporters, sub editors, copy editors, feature writers, news editors, columnists’ editors etc. frequently use TAKC resources through visit to the facilities, by sending e-mail requests and getting online access to already digitized resources on the Internet and other Internet based resources. They suggested for digitization project digital collection development policy and strategy should be develop; an efficient project management team should be
select; high quality ICT tools should be used and to train the library staff and educate the users in digital resource management. They concluded that budget, manpower, metadata schema, content management tools, users resistance, legal issues, technological issues are the managerial problems and strategic issues in archival digitization project.

Sivaprasad (2010) (54) in his study entitled “Training Programmes for Newspaper Library Professionals in India” highlighted various training programmes for library professionals in India which may be helpful to newspaper libraries as well. He further revealed that education and training of newspaper library professionals can help an organization to improve the function and activities to perform better. He suggested that the training institutes should identify the need for the training programmes, then design the programme keeping in view various factors such as training, period, methods and after organizing training programmes, each programme should be evaluated in different areas-deficiencies have to be identified and rectified.

Srivastava, Malviya and Gupta (2010) (55) in their study entitled “Newspaper library user and their information needs” highlighted that the newspaper is a very widely used medium for transmitting news and information in today’s society. They stated that newspaper libraries are not receiving adequate support from their parent body to implement the IT facilities for libraries. They concluded that efforts should be made to convert the documents in digitized form, online newspaper library be established, users be taught information literacy basics, sustainability of libraries keeping in view the changing environment.

Raijuddin (2011) (56) in his study entitled “Digital preservation strategies Telugu newspaper libraries of Andhra Pradesh (India)” discussed the origin and development of Telugu newspapers in India and its daily circulation. He discussed the digital preservation of newspaper, development of digital information retrieval (IR) in newspaper libraries and steps included in newspaper library digital planning like: careful consideration to derive the output from its electronic newspaper system; forming an interdepartmental committee to oversee the library automation project all the way from conception through final installation; criteria for selecting text for the database,
etc. He further stated that newspaper library network system is under developed and quote the example of Knight Ridder newspaper which is using the QL software system. He opined that well qualified newspaper librarian with the ability of news oriented, appropriate administrative ability is needed today and newspaper librarian should be informed about the specialized newspaper library profession. He concluded that the newspaper play a commendable role in the socio-cultural-political fabric of a society and preserving them as part of our heritage is of paramount importance and digital libraries offer enormous opportunities, options, convenience, flexibility and improved efficiency to the users.

The review of the related literature referred above has revealed that although some work related to the information seeking behaviour of the working journalists has been done abroad and to find out their satisfaction level as well as in few states of India. But not a single study has so far been carried out either on the management of newspaper libraries or on the resource sharing among such libraries in Northern India. The present study has tried to fill this gap to know the current situation of management and utilization of newspaper libraries in Chandigarh, Delhi and Punjab. The investigator found it quite interesting to take up this relatively unexplored area of management of newspaper libraries and also to evaluate the needs of users of the newspaper libraries in these three states. This study has also suggested some measures for their effective performance.

REFERENCES:


