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**“NEWS AND NEWS AGENCIES: AN ANALYSIS OF  
INTERNATIONAL NEWS ON GOOGLE NEWS”**

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**Abstract**

*The present study analyses the current scenario of International news on Google news. Google news is the the second most popular and visiting news aggregator on the Internet. The objectives of the study are to find out the dominant news agencies on online media and also to find out the prominent news category in international news. The research has selected the three editions (UK, US and India) of Google news and collected 3000 news articles from all the three editions. The mixed method approach (Quantitative & Qualitative) with methodological triangulation has been used for the study. The findings of the study indicate that REUTERS, AP & AFP frequently used by the global media, but the maximum news articles distributed by AP(Associated Press) in all the three editions. The researcher also found that a majority of news articles covered the Political issues. Thus the conclusion of the study shows that AP news agency dominant on global news media rather than other news agencies. At last, we can also state that “Political News” gain more coverage and space instead of other news categories.*

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**Keywords:**

International news,  
News Agencies  
News aggregator,  
Mixed Method  
Content analysis  
Agenda setting,  
New Media etc.

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## INTRODUCTION

In today's modern era, the internet has made man's life very simple and informative. The internet has now become the need of every people. Today we are using internet in business, education, medical, transportation, schools, colleges, traditional programs, and personal life in every sphere. “In this electronic age we see ourselves being translated more and more into the form of information, moving toward the technological extension of consciousness”(Marshall McLuhan). You can send and receive any kind of information in just a few seconds from one place to another, sitting in any corner of the world. The whole world seems like a global village. The main objective of the globalization is to diminish the gap between the countries.

The web is loaded up with a lot of informations and news, and keeping over every last bit of it is by incomprehensible. Simply think about all the different sites that are out there and the information they give. Visiting each and everyone that you're keen on can be a massive and tedious task. Most of the people don't have enough time to do it; however, there are solutions worth looking into. That is the place news aggregators come in. While not a new idea, news aggregators can save you the time and assets that would normally be needed to assemble this information into an absorbable part. For some, news aggregators act like a life preserver, helping them remain above water in an unending ocean of news. Utilizing news aggregator is a standout amongst the most ideal approaches to remain over the news and information you need. Digital form is more comfortable to read as compared to the print and traditional media.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Literature review gives the right direction to every research and researcher, so it is very important for any research. The researcher reviewed some previous relevant studies within the adopted theoretical framework which is mentioned here

**H. Denis Wu (2007) in the paper titled “A Brave New World for International News? Exploring the Determinants of the Coverage of Foreign News on US Websites”** found that trade volume and existence of news agencies are two leading predictors of international news coverage in both online and traditional media. Yet, the influence of news agencies on the

websites seems greater than on the traditional media. Researcher also argues that the press freedom was irrelevant to international coverage in the US media.

**“International news on the internet”: Why more is less”** by **Chris Paterson (2007)** in this study the researcher found that the two leading news agencies (AP & AFP) dominates international news delivery in cyber space. Researcher argued that the media industry must invest in original reporting as an alternative to the few genuinely international news organizations now on offer, and give more prominence to buying, and properly translating, original non-English language reporting from around the world, which means the researcher has drawn attention towards the need for lowering down the dependence on the news agencies and focus on quality reporting on their end. If such changes are not taken seriously or ignored, then in the absence of such changes, new media will continue to pose consistent danger of creating illusion of multiple perspectives which in fact emanates from a few sources and can prove to be dangerous.

**Jennifer Rauch (2003)** conducted a **comparative analysis of two news agencies (AP & IPS) in his study “Rooted in nations, blossoming in Globalization? A Perspective on the Content of a “Northern” Mainstream and a “Southern” Alternative News Agency”**. In this study the researcher found that mainstream news agency’s journalism text quality is better than alternative news agency on global media landscape. Both news agencies reported Group of 77 summit on Southern issues. The researcher found that IPS (Inter Press Service) news agency coverage positive aspects like cooperation, achievements and goals of southern nations” and on the other hand AP (Associated Press) news agency presented the event negatively. AP framed the event in term of their controversy, neglect and disunity. Rauch also explained that U.S hegemony affected the dominant news agencies to cover the international news events.

**A study “The pivotal role of news agencies in the context of globalization: a historical approach” conducted by the Bielsa, E. (2008)**. He found that international news agencies played an important role in the field of global news. According to researcher only three news agencies are leading positions Reuters, Associated Press and Agence France-Presse. The researcher also argued that these leading news agencies spread the importance of Western

journalism; these agencies created the conditions everyone has to adopt Western news values for participation on international news markets.

**Tanuj Mitra (2015) in his study “Social Construction of International News in India: Politics of International News Agencies”** explored the role of three dominant news agencies AP, AFP, Reuters in the coverage of international news in Indian newspaper Times of India. He stated that all news agencies have preplanned structures for underdeveloped countries. These news agencies presented certain underdeveloped countries as stereotype, biased and racist in texts and all photos. The researcher also examined that news from Middle east region portrayed as muddled with internal conflicts and failed administrations.

**“A Comparative Investigation into Press-State Relations: Comparing Source Structure in Three News Agencies’ Coverage of the North Korean Missile Crisis”** study conducted by the **Seok H.lee & Qian Wang (2016)**. Researcher analyzed the “North Korean missile crisis” issue in major news agencies” press- state relations against a cross- national context”. The results of the study indicated that news agencies of each country framed the issues of “North Korean Missile crisis” according to national interest and domestic politics. Researcher also argued that there was strong press-state relation and complexity in international politics. They also found that framing on this particular issue changed from “international policy to international security.”

## **OBJECTIVES**

The broad objective of the study is to find out the International News coverage by the News Aggregators. On the basis of the previous study, a few objectives can be drawn for the study:

1. To find out which news agencies dominate on Google news.
2. To find out which type of news occupy more space on the International media landscape.

## **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

The framework of this study is based on Maxwell McCombs and Donald Shaw’s (1972) theory, Agenda-setting theory. In this theory they described that the mass media have a significant impact on the audience by their opinion of which news to be viewed as newsworthy and how much prominence space be assigned to them. The theory then leads us to characterization, where

the agenda can be of two kinds: the first being open motivation, which comprises of issues that are applicable to the extensive population or open; and the other being approach plan, which comprises the issues that are critical from policymakers' perspective.

## **RESEARH METHODOLOGY**

In the present study, the researcher used a mixed method (i.e. qualitative and quantitative) with methodological triangulation. “Triangulation refers to the combination of two or more theories, data sources, methods or investigators in one study of a single phenomenon to converge on a single construct and can be employed in both quantitative and qualitative studies” (Blaikie, 1991). Content analysis may be defined as a methodology by which the researcher seeks to determine the manifest content of the written, spoken, or published communication by a systematic, objective and quantitative analysis. As it is clear from the definition, this procedure is essentially expressive also, certain all around characterized literary codes or components are coaxed out by measuring the occurring frequency.(Zito,1975:27).

## **EDITION & NEWS SELECTION**

Google News was selected for the study. Three English news Editions (India, US & UK) of the Google News were selected for the study. After Yahoo! News, Google news is the second most popular and visiting news aggregator on the Internet.

## **REFERENCE PERIOD**

The study's reference period was the 1<sup>st</sup> of September to the 20<sup>th</sup> of October 2017. This period was picked in context of the non-occasion of any unique event like elections and real recreations event, which would have antagonistically affected the sample's quality.

## **SAMPLE**

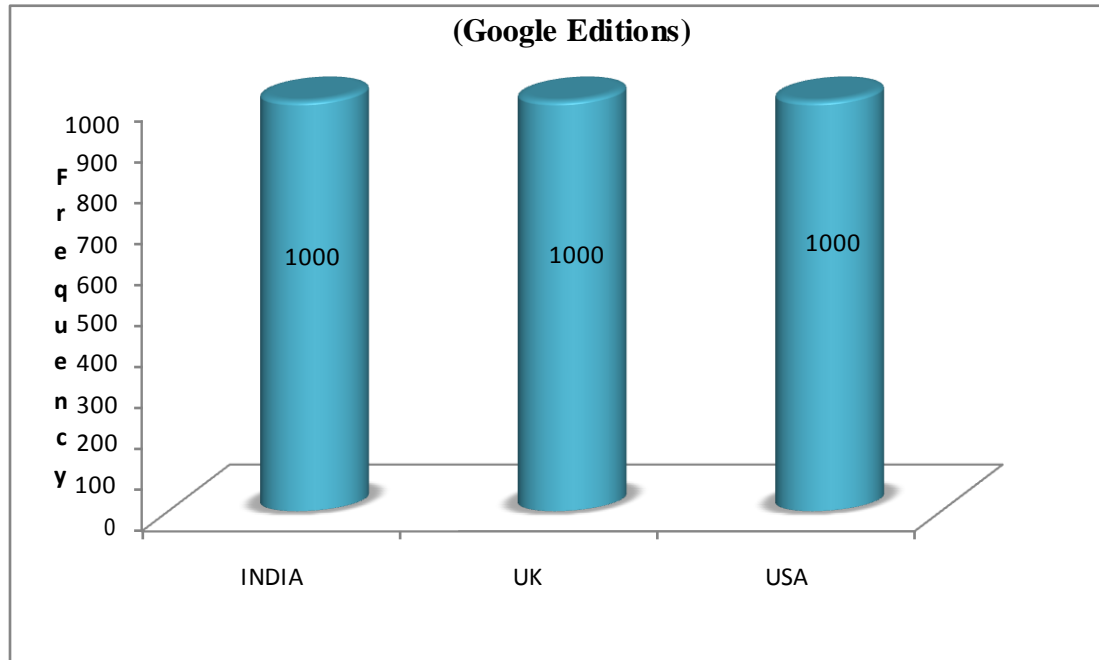
The results based on the whole universe data of 50 days. All the 3000 news articles were taken from all the three editions. “The rationale behind the selection is supported by the fact mentioned by Dominick and Wimmer (1994:170) that the number of dates should be a function of the incidence of the phenomenon in question.” (Arya. Umesh 2007).

## STATISTICAL TOOLS & METHODS

According to the variables a codebook was prepared for coding the data. The data was fed in the SPSS and analyzed for, sum, percentage and cross tabulation methods.

## RESULT AND ANALYSIS

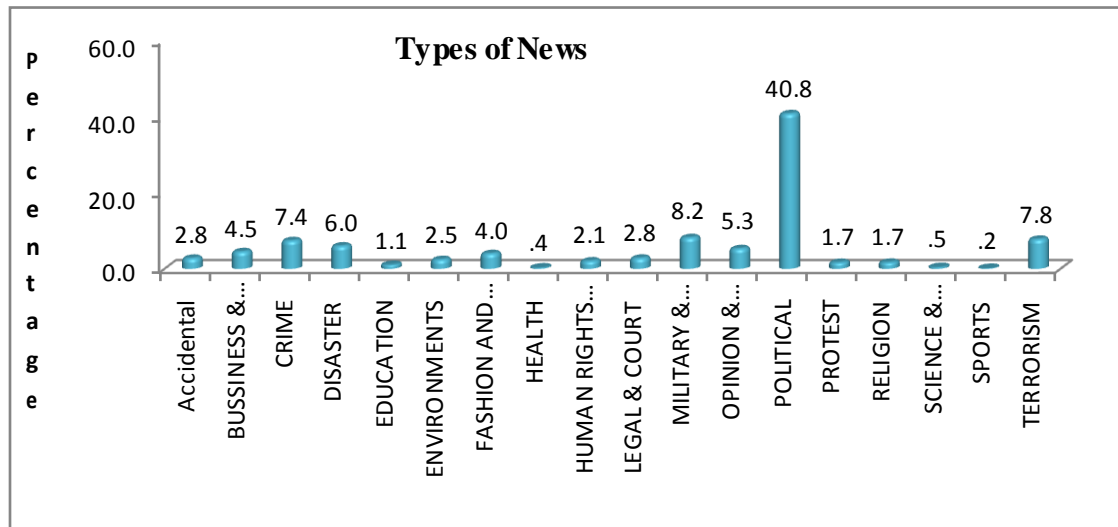
### 1.0 The Frequency of News Articles



**Figure 1**

Above figure No. 1 reflects the frequency of news articles. Total 3000 news articles selected from all of the editions. This study deals with the three editions India, UK, & USA, so researcher choose 1000 articles from each of the editions.

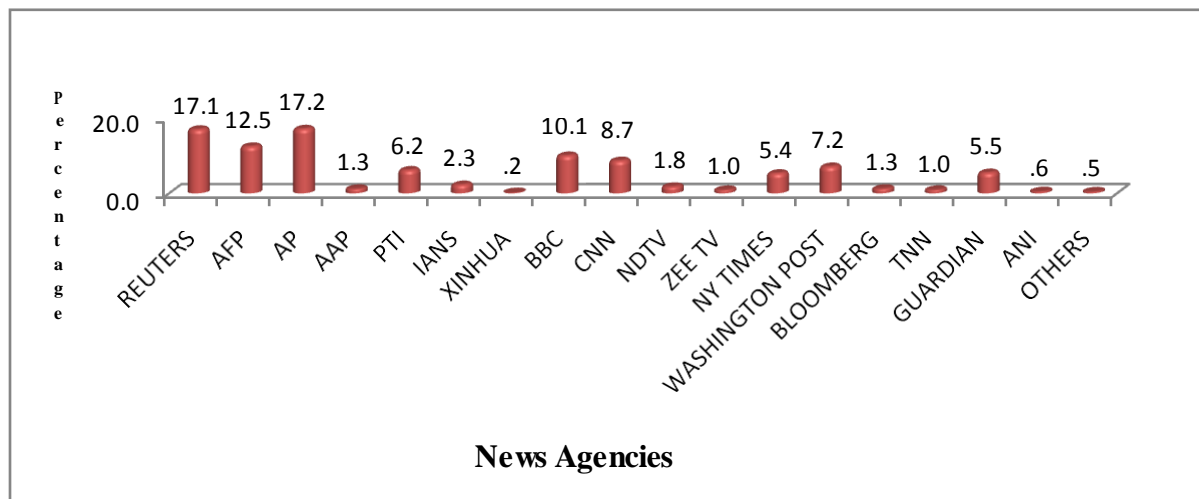
### 2.0 Prominent News Category



**Figure 2**

Figure No. 2 shows the different news categories, 40.8% news related to Politics, 8.2% Military & Defense news, 7.8% news of Terrorism, Crime news 7.4%, 6.2% from Natural Disaster, Opinion & News Analysis 5.3%, 4.5% news related to Business, Entertainment news 4%, Accident and Legal news coverage was same 2.8%, 2.5% news from Environments, Human Rights and Peace category 2.1%, News related to Protest and Religion also same 1.7%. 1.1% news from Education sector, 0.5% news related to Science and Technology, 0.4 % from Health and 0.2% news related to Sports.

### 3.0 Dominated News Agencies



**Figure 3**

The Figure No.3 shows the dominated news agencies on the Google News. Associated Press (AP) produced 17.2% news, 17.1% news from Reuters, 12.5% by AFP, BBC 10.1%, 8.7% from CNN, Washington Post 7.2%, PTI supplied 6.2% news, 5.5% news from Guardian, NY Times 5.4%, 2.3 from IANS, NDTV 1.8%, AAP (Australian Associated Press) and Bloomberg 1.3% news produced, TNN and ZEE TV also same 1.0%, ANI 0.6%, 0.5% news from other sources and 0.2% news from XINHUA.

## Cross Tabulation

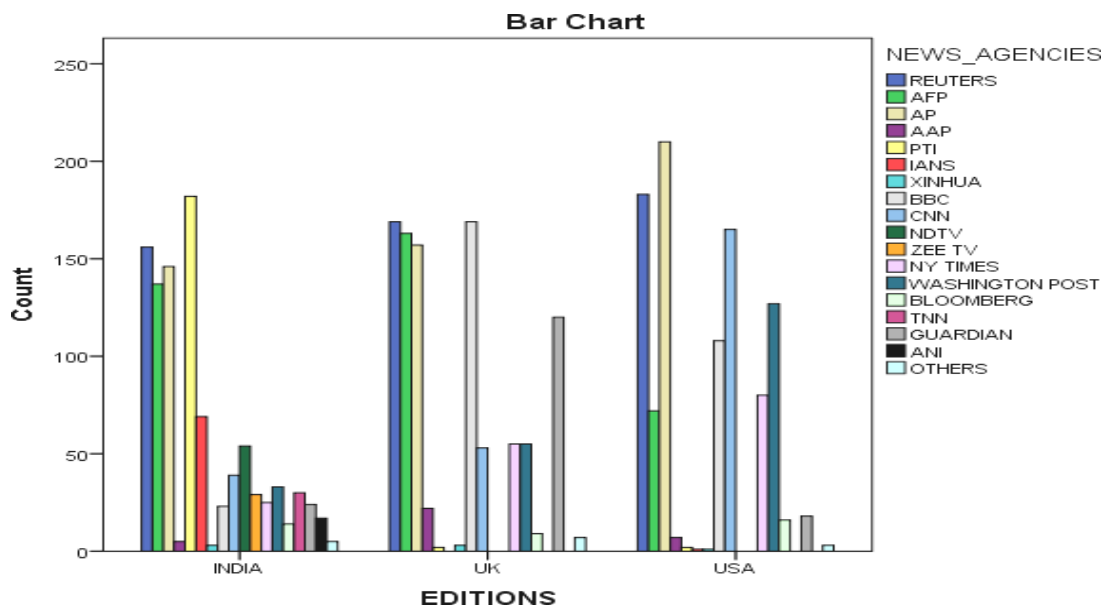
### 1.0 News Editions \* News Agencies

		EDITIONS			Total
		INDIA	UK	USA	
NEWS_AGENCIES	REUTERS	156	175	190	521
	AFP	137	163	72	372
	AP	146	157	210	513
	AAP	5	22	7	34
	PTI	185	2	2	189
	IANS	69	0	1	70
	XINHUA	3	3	1	7
	BBC	23	179	108	310
	CNN	39	53	165	257
	NDTV	55	0	0	55
	ZEE TV	31	0	0	31
	NY TIMES	25	55	80	160
	WASHINGTON POST	33	55	127	215
	BLOOMBERG	14	9	16	39
	TNN	30	0	0	30
	GUARDIAN	24	120	18	162
	ANI	20	0	0	20
OTHERS	5	7	3	15	
Total		1000	1000	1000	3000



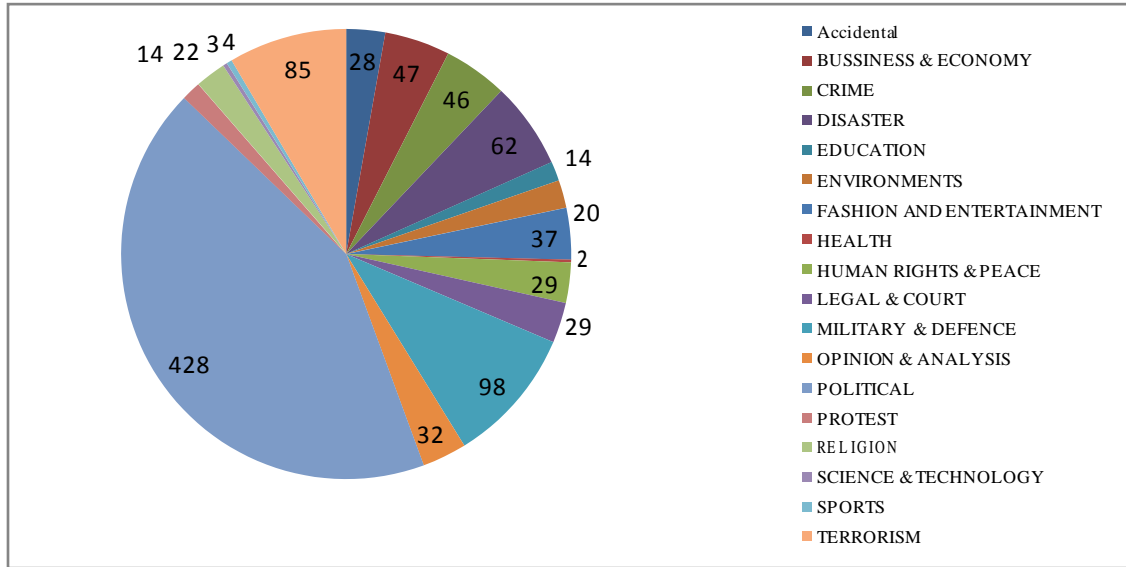
**Table-1**

The table no.1 shows that out of total **3000** news articles, **521** news articles from **Reuters** (156,175 & 190 i.e India, UK & USA edition respectively), **AFP** supplied total **372** news articles in all the three editons (137 in India, 163 in UK & 90 in US edition), **513** news articles from the **Associated Press (AP)** (India edition146,157 in UK & 210 in USA edition), **AAP ( Australian Associated Press)** sent total **34** news articles (5 in India, 22 in UK edition & 7 in USA edition), **189** news from **PTI** (185 in India, 2 UK & 2 in USA editon), **IANS** produced total **70** news articles (i.e 69 in India & 1 in USA editon), **7** news from **XINHUA** news agency (India edition 3, 3 in UK and 1 in USA edition), **BBC** supplied **310** news articles (23,179 &108 news articles in India,UK & USA edition respectively), **257** news from **CNN** (39 news in India, 53 in UK & 165 In USA), **55** news contributed by the **NDTV**( all 55 news in India edition), **31** news from **ZEE TV** (all news articles in India edition), **NY Times** sent **160** news articles in all the three news editions (25 in India, in UK 55, 80 in USA edition),**215** news articles from **Washington Post** (33 news in India edition,55 in UK & 127 news articles in USA edition), **Bloomberg** contributed total **39** news articles( 14, 9 & 16 news articles in India,UK & USA respectively), **TNN ( Times News Network )** sent all the **30** news in India edition, **Gurdian** supplied **162** news articles (24 in India, 120 in UK edition & 18 in USA), All the **20** news articles from **ANI (Asian News International)** in India edition and **15** news articles contributed by **other** news sources.

**Figure 4**

**NEWS CATEGORIES \* EDITIONS**

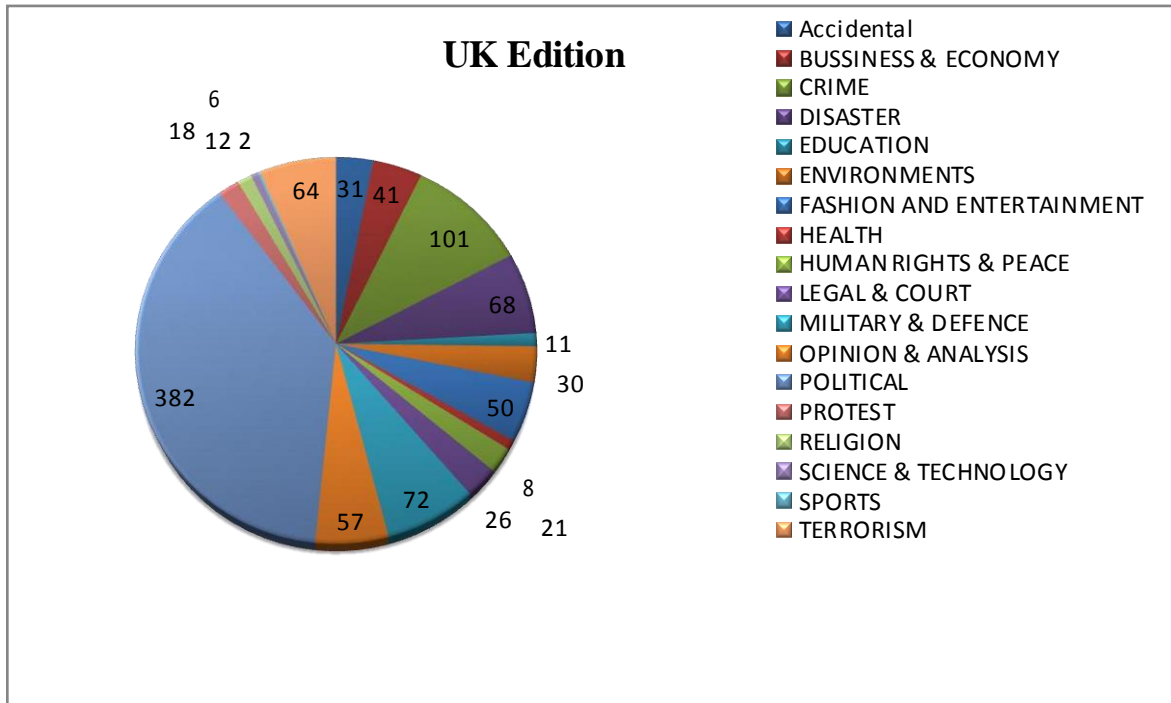
**Cross Tabulation of India Edition and News Categories**



**Figure 5**

Above Figure No.5 indicates that out of 1000 news articles in India edition , 28 news of Accident category, 47 Business news, 46 news articles covered the Crime, 62 news from Natural Disaster, 14 news articles related to Educational field , 20 news articles from Environmental issues, 37 news covered the Fashion & Entertainment topics, 2 news articles about the Health, 29 news articles related to Human Rights and Peace, 29 news also from the Legal & Court issues, 98 news articles from the Military & Defence, 32 articles of Opinion & Analysis, 428 news articles covered the Political issues, 14 news articles about Protest, 22 news articles related to Religion, 3 news from Science & Technolgy field, 4 news articles covered the sports events and 85 news articles about the Terrorism and Terrorists.

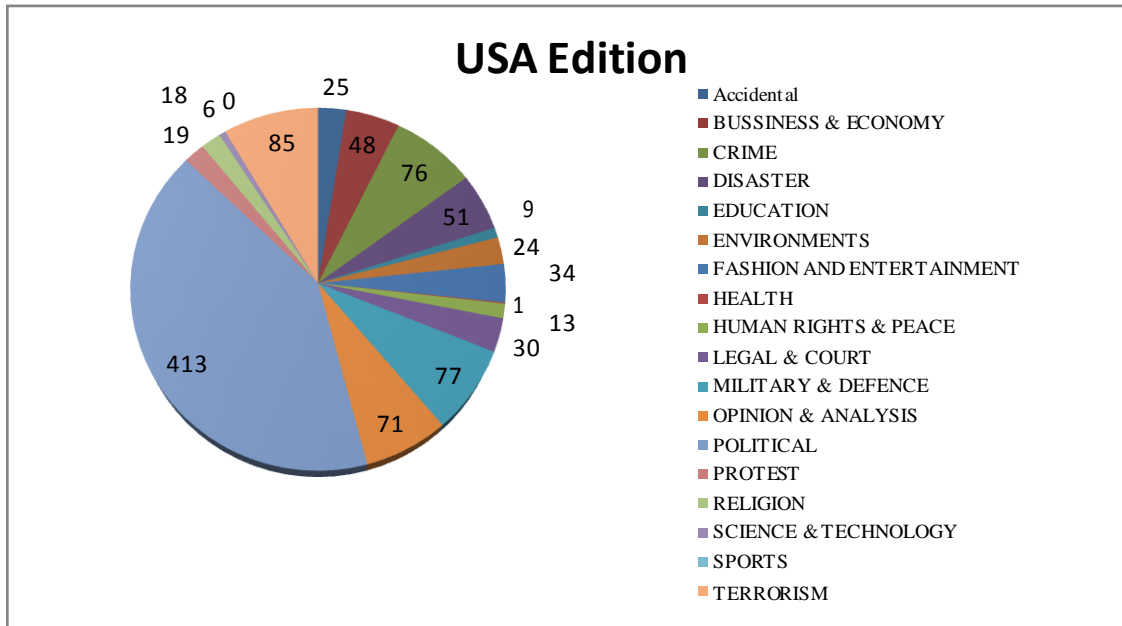
**Cross Tabulation of UK Edition and News Categories**



**Figure 6**

Above Figure No.6 shows that out of 1000 news articles in UK edition , 31 news articles related to Accident category, 41 articles covered the Business issues , 101 news articles from Crime, 68 news about the Natural Disaster, 11 news articles related to Educational field , 30 news articles from Environmental issues, 50 news about the Fashion & Entertainment, 8 news articles covered the Health topics, 21 news articles related to Human Rights and Peace, 26 news articles from the Legal & Court issues, 72 news articles on Military & Defence, 57 news articles from Opinion & Analysis, 382 news articles covered the Political issues, 18 news articles about Protest, 12 news articles related to Religion, 6 news from Science & Technolgy field, 4 news articles covered the sports events and 64 news articles about the Terrorism and Terrorists.

## 2.2 Cross Tabulation of USA Edtion and News Categories



**Figure 7**

Above Figure No.7 indicates that out of 1000 news articles in UK edition , 25 news of Accident category, 48 Business news, 76 news articles covered the Crime, 51 news from Natural Disaster, 9 news articles related to Educational field , 24 news articles from Environmental issues, 34 news covered the Fashion & Entertainment topics, 1 news articles about the Health, 13 news articles related to Human Rights and Peace, 30 news also from the Legal & Court issues, 77 news articles from the Military & Defence, 71 articles on Opinion & Analysis, 413 news articles covered the Political issues, 19 news articles about Protest, 18 news articles related to Religion, 6 news from Science & Technolgy field, and 85 news articles about the Terrorism and Terrorists.

### Conclusion

To cap it all, we can say that a few of news agencies like AP, REUTERS and AFP frequently used by the global news media. Approximately 50% news articles distribute by these news agencies. The top three news agencies belong to core countries (developed countries). The result of the study shows that American news agency AP (Associated Press) dominating on the International media landscape rather than other news agencies. The results also explore that all three (India, UK & USA) editions provide more than 40 % space and extra coverage to Political news instead of other news categories. Terrorism a big problem for the world, so after the Political news, Terrorism related topics gains extra coverage on international news media. The

research determines that Education, Sports, Science & Technology and Health issues are rarely cover by the international news agencies.

At last, we can state that International Political issues and controversies frequently cover by the global media. Secondly, Associated press dominating on the international media landscape

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