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Times of india today' s news paper mumbai pdf

Not to be confused with IndiaTimes. Indian English-language daily newspaper This article may need to be rewritten in accordance with Wikipedia quality standards. You can help. The conversation page may contain suggestions. (December 2019) Times of India20 August 2013 The front page of Kolkata edition of the Times of IndiaTypeDaily newspaperFormerBroad sheet Owner (s)The Times GroupPublisherBennett, Coleman and Co Ltd. Editor-in-chief Jaideep BoseFounded3 November 1838; 181 years ago (1838-11-03) LanguageEnglishHeadquartersMumbai, Maharashtra, IndiaCountryIndiaCirculation2,880,144 Daily (through December 2019) Sister newspaper Economic TimesNavbharat TimesMaharashtra TimesEi SamayMumbai MirrorISSN0 97 1-8257OCLC 23379369 Websitetimesofindia.comMedia IndiaList of The Times of India (TOI) is an Indian-language daily newspaper and digital media, owned and operated by The Times Group. According to the Circulation Audit Office, it ranks 9th in the world in circulation and 3rd in India. It is the oldest English-language newspaper in India and the second oldest Indian newspaper, still on the back of its first edition, published in 1838. It is nicknamed The Old Man of Bori Bandera and is the Indian newspaper of the record. In the early 20th century, Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, called the Times of India the leading newspaper in Asia. In 1991, the BBC ranked the Times of India as one of the six best newspapers in the world. It is owned and published by Bennett, Coleman and Co. Ltd. (B.C.C.L.), which is owned by the Sahu Jain family. In the Brand Trust Report 2012, The Times of India ranked 88th among the most trusted brands in India. However, in 2017 the newspaper took the 355th place. History Times of India Buildings, circa 1898 The Beginning of the Diamond Jubilee, November 1898. On November 3, 1838, The Times india published its first edition, the Bombay Times and the Trade Journal. The article was published on Wednesdays and Saturdays under the direction of Raobahadur Narayan Dinanath Velkar, Maharasht Social Reformer, and contained news from the UK and the world, as well as the Indian subcontinent. Jay E. Brennan was its first editor. In 1850, he began publishing daily editions. In 1860, editor Robert Knight (1825-1892) bought the interests of Indian shareholders, teamed up with rival Bombay Standard and founded india's first news agency. He wired the Times to newspapers across the country and became an Indian agent for the Reuters news service. In 1861 he changed his name from Bombay Times and Standard to The Times of India. Knight fought for a press free of pre-restraint or intimidation, often resisting attempts by governments, business interests and cultural figures, and brought the newspaper to national notoriety. In the 19th this newspaper company has employed more than 800 people and has a significant circulation in India and Europe. Bennett and Coleman's property subsequently, The Times India saw his property change several times until 1892, when an English journalist named Thomas Jewell Bennett along with Frank Morris Coleman (who later drowned in 1915 sinking SS Persia) acquired the newspaper through his new joint shares of the company, Bennett, Coleman and Co Ltd Dalmia Property Sir Stanley Reid edited The Times of India from 1907 to 1924 and received a major correspondence from India such as Mahatma Gandhi. In general, he lived in India for fifty years. In the United Kingdom, he is respected as an expert on India's current affairs. He dubbed Jaipur the Pink City of India. In 1946, when india became independent ₹ and the British owners left the company, Bennett Coleman and Co Ltd were sold to sugar magnate Ramkrishna Dalmia from the then famous Dalmia industrial family. In 1955, the Commission of Inquiry vivian Bose found that Ramkrishna Dalmia in 1947 engineered the acquisition of media giant Bennett Coleman and Co. by transferring money from the bank and insurance company of which he was chairman. In the court case that followed, Ramkrishna Dalmia was sentenced to two years in prison by Tihar after being convicted of embezzlement and fraud. But he managed to spend most of his prison term in the hospital. After his release, his son-in-law, Sakhu Shanti Prasad Jain, whom he entrusted with the management of Bennett, Coleman and Co Ltd. rejected his attempts to resume command of the company. The family of Jain (Shanti Prasad Jain) In the early 1960s, Shanti Prasad Jain was imprisoned on charges of selling newspaper on the black market. Based on a previous report by the Commission of Vivian Bose, which found violations of the Dalmia-Jain group, which included specific charges against Shanti Prasad Jain, the Indian government filed a petition demanding the removal and removal of the leadership of Bennett, Coleman and Company. Based on this statement, the judge instructed the Government to take control of the newspaper, which led to the replacement of half of the directors and the appointment of the Chairman of the High Court of Bombay. Led by the Government of India, The Times of India on the 1988 mark, The Times of India, on the 2013 brand following a report by the Vivian Bose Commission pointing to serious violations of the Dalmia-Jain group, on 28 August 1969, the High Court of Bombay, led by Judge J.L. Naina passed a temporary order dissolving the existing council of Bennett, Coleman and Co. The bench ruled that in these circumstances, it would be best to pass such orders on the assumption that the allegations made by the petitioners that the company's affairs were thus, by harming the public interest and the interests of the Company, are correct. Following the order, Shanti Prasad Jain ceased to be a director, and the company worked with new directors on the board of directors appointed by the Government of India, with the exception of a lone stenographer Jains. Curiously, the court appointed D K Kunte as chairman of the board. Kunte had no prior business experience and was also an oppositionist of Lok Sabha. Returning to the Jain family in 1976, during a state of emergency in India, the Government transferred ownership of the newspaper to Ashok Kumar Jain, who was the son of Sakhu Shanti Prasad Jain and grandson of Ramkrishna Dalmia. He is the father of current owners Samir Jain and Vinet Jain). Jains too often faced various money laundering scams, and Ashok Kumar Jain was forced to flee the country when the Office of Enforcement in 1998 vigorously pursued his case for alleged violations of illegal transfers of funds (worth \$1.25 million) to an overseas account in Switzerland. During the emergency on June 26, 1975, the day after India declared a state of emergency, the Bombay editorial board of the Times of India published an obituary that read: D.E.M. O'Cracy, beloved husband of T.Ruth, father of L.I.Bertie, brother of Vera, Hope and Justice, expired on June 25. The move was a criticism of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's 21-month state of emergency, which is now widely known as an emergency and is seen by many as a sharply authoritarian era of the Indian government. In late 2006, The Times acquired Vijayanand Printers Limited (VPL). VPL has previously published two newspapers in Kannada, Vijay Karnataka and Usha Kiran, and the English daily Vijay Times. Vijay Karnataka was then a leader in the Segment of The Cannada newspaper. The newspaper published Chennai on April 12, 2008. He released Kolhapur, February 2013. The TOIFA Award, awarded in 2013 and awarded for the second time in 2016. The Times of India Film Awards or TOIFA is an award for work in the film industry, decided by a global public vote on nominations. The publication and publication of the first TOI office are opposite Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus in Mumbai, where it was founded. Times India is published by the media group Bennett, Coleman and Co. Ltd. The company, along with another group of companies known as The Times Group, also publishes Ahmedabad Mirror, Bangalore Mirror, Mumbai Mirror, Pune Mirror, Economic times; ET Panache (Mumbai, Delhi and Bangalore Monday through Friday) and Times of India ET Panache (Pune and Chennai every Saturday); Ei Samay, (Bengali Daily Newspaper); Maharashtra Times, (Daily Marathi); Navbharat Times, (daily Hindi newspaper). Times India their publications in major cities, such as Mumbai, Agra, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Aurangabad, Bareilly, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Chandigarh, Chennai, Dehradun, Delhi, Gorahpur, Gurgaon, Guwahati, Gwalior, Hubli, Hyderabad, Inore Ludhiana, Madurai, Malabar, Mangalare, Meerut, Mistore, Nagpur, Nashik, Navi Mumbai, Noida, Panaji, Patna, Pondicherry, Pune, Raipur, Rajkot, Ranchi, Shimla, Surat, Thante, Trichurapapaali, Trivandarum, Vador (quoted) to allow spiritual seekers to connect spiritual seekers with established practices. Healthmeup: Health, Nutrition and Fitness website. Cricbuzz: In November 2014, Times Online acquired Cricbuzz, a cricket news-focused website. Controversy This article or section seems to be tilted towards recent events. Please try to keep recent events in historical perspective and add more content related to non-recent events. (December 2019) (Learn how and when to delete this message template) The Times of India has been criticized for being the first to institutionalize the practice of paid news in India, where politicians, businessmen, corporations and celebrities can pay the newspaper, and its journalists will carry the desired news for the paid. The newspaper offers a notoriety from which paid news and a page on which it is displayed based on the amount of payment are placed. According to this practice, the payment plan provides a news function and provides positive coverage for the payment facility. In 2005, the Times of India began the practice of private contracts, also called brand capital, where new companies, individuals or films seeking mass coverage and public relations were offered sustained positive reviews and shut up their news columns in exchange for shares or other forms of financial commitment to Bennett, Coleman and Company, Ltd. (B.C.C.C.L.) - the owners of The Times of India. B.C.C.L., with its private contract program, acquired stakes in 350 companies and received 15% of its revenue by 2012, according to a critical article in The New Yorker. The practice of paid news and private contracts, started by The Times Indian Newspaper, has since been adopted by the Hindustan Times, India Today, Perspectives group and other major media groups in India, including Indian TV channels. This division of the company was later renamed Brand Capital and has contracts with many companies in various sectors. Paid news and private contracts blur the lines between content and advertising, with favorable coverage written by staff reporters on the payroll of The Times of India. The newspaper defended its practice in stating that it includes a note of disclosure to the reader - albeit in a small font - that its content is an advertising, entertainment advertising feature, that they do so for revenue just as all newspapers in the world do advertisements according to The Times of India owners. According to Maya Ranganatan, this coincidence in the function of a journalist who is also a searcher for marketing and advertising revenue for the newspaper raises questions about conflicts of interest, and the problem has become increasingly widespread in India and was recognized by the Indian authorities SEBI in July 2009. Under an advertising sales initiative called Medianet, if a large company or Bollywood studio sponsored a newsworthy event, the event would be covered by the Times of India, but the name of the company or studio that sponsored it would not be mentioned in the newspaper unless they paid the Times of India for the advertisement. In 2010, a report by a subcommittee of the Press Council of India found that the MediaSet's paid news strategy had extended to a large number of newspapers and more than five hundred television channels. Critics argue that the company's paid news and private contracts distort its coverage and shield its advertisers from scrutiny. Hoot, a media critique website, noted that when an elevator at a 19-story luxury apartment complex in Bangalore crashed killing two workers and injuring seven, all English-language and Kannada language newspapers

except the Times of India called out the name of the construction company, Sobha Developers, which was a private contract partner. An article titled Reap Gold through BT Cotton, which first appeared in the Nagpur Times of India in 2008, reappeared unchanged in 2011. This time with fine print alert that the article was a marketing feature. In both cases, the article was factually incorrect and made false statements about the success of genetically modified Monsanto cotton. According to a critical article published in the Indian magazine The Caravan, when the Honda Motors plant in Gurgaon experienced an eight-month conflict between management and non-union workers over wages and working conditions in 2005, the Times of India covered Honda's problems and the damage to India's investment climate and largely ignored the issues raised by workers. Vinet Jain, managing director of B.C.C.L., insists that there is a wall between sales and editorial staff, and that the newspaper does not provide favorable coverage to the company's business partners. Our editors don't know who we have, Jain said, though he later acknowledged that all customers under a private contract are listed on the company's website. Ravindra Dhariwal, former B.C.C.L. CEO, defended private contracts in an interview with Outlook magazine year and claims to assert private contract partners sign contracts when they agree to the provision that they do not receive any favourable editorial coverage. Anti-competitive behavior There have been claims that Times India will strike deals with advertisers only if they removed their advertising from other newspaper competitors. The Times of India is also involved in an active lawsuit against the Financial Times. In 1993, as the Financial Times was preparing to enter the Indian market, Samir Jain, vice chairman of the B.C.C.L., registered the term Financial Times as a trademark of his company and declared it his intellectual property in an attempt to stymied the Financial Times and prevent them from competing with the B.C.C.L. when the Hindu Times was the best-selling document in New Delhi. , up to one and a half rupees after having created their sales announcements force in preparation for the fall in prices to replenish the lost income from circulation. By 1998, the Hindustan Times had dropped to second place in Delhi. The Times of India adopted a similar strategy in Bangalore, where they lowered the price to one rupee, despite protests by Siddarth Varadarayan, one of the newspaper's editors at the time, who called the strategy predatory pricing. Operation Cobrapost Sting in 2018, Vineet Jain, Managing Director of B.C.C.L., and Sanjeev Shah, executive president of B.C.C.L., were caught on camera as part of a secret sting operation Cobrapost agreeing to promote Hindutva content through a group of many media properties for the proposed spend ₹ 500 crore, some of which the customer said could only be paid with black money. The B.C.C.L. responded to the ulcer by claiming that the video, which was released by Cobrapost, was incomplete and doctored, and that Vinit Jain was involved in his own counter-sting to expose an undercover reporter during the filming of the video. In 2018, the Doon School Old Boys Society threatened legal action against the publication for negligence and defamation when a newspaper reported the rape and murder at Dehradun School with the phrase Doon school in the headline, referring to a school located in the Doon Valley. Thus, the newspaper corrected the headline of the online publication to mention Dehradun School and included a reservation at the beginning of the story, stating: The headline of this story has been changed. He mentioned doon school, which is wrong. It was an implicit error that was fixed. Apologize. The school mentioned in this story has nothing to do with Doon School. Notable collaborator Sham Lal, editor and stream black swan Girilal Jain, editor and scientist Samir Jane, Vice Chairman Publisher Vineet Jain, MD pitcher (Associate Editor, Columnist, Jugular Vein, Cartoonist, Dubyaman I) Swaminathan Ayar (reviewer, Swaminomika) R.K. Laxman (You Said It editorial cartoon featuring the famous common man) M.J. Akbar, columnist, Siege inside and former editorial team Of Chetan Bhagat, columnist, Sunday TOI Shashi Tharoor, columnist Shashi on Sunday V.D. Trivadi, comedian Twinkle Hannah, columnist Of Mrs Funnybones Audit Office Circulations. Received on January 5, 2020. K.S. 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