

In the world of Internet, Newspaper has its own importance. This is the reason why various apps are available on play store based on newspaper. These days' newspaper publication agencies have also developed an application or website for reaching the users easily around the globe. A newspaper is the base of learning in every field. Current affairs, General Knowledge can be gained by considering newspapers informative articles on a daily basis. Dainik Jagran, Hindustan, Amar Ujala are some of the Indian Hindi Language Newspaper. There are various popular English Newspapers that are also published in India. The Hindu, Hindustan Times, Times of India are some of them. There are various job options are created by newspapers. Editors, Content Writers, etc. are growing from the print media. There is a saying that Morning tea is incomplete without a Newspaper. In order to get updated with the current happening of the world, the habit of reading the newspaper in the morning is quite common. In India generally, people denote Newspapers as "Paper". There are various puzzles, riddles are also covered in Newspaper. Children use to enjoy these puzzles. There is a certain code of conduct made by the government for newspaper publishers. Like copyright, editorial norms. Publishers always keep in mind while printing the newspaper. The newspaper we get early in the morning. It is published by the overnight efforts of our print media. Print Media is said as one of the dedicate professions

around the globe. The collective pieces of information published in the newspaper are gained by covering the events by journalists. It is the efforts of the print media team for benefitting the world with the newspaper.

A newspaper is the gift of print media to all humans. For travel-freaks newspapers is helpful by publishing travel and tourism columns. Various columns like missing reports sometimes help people for finding their lost dear ones. A newspaper also covers obituaries columns for paying respect to demise. There is a number of columns in a single newspaper. News is beneficial for all of us. Developing the habit of reading newspaper on daily basis can develop the intellectual side of all.

Like other tools of Mass, Media Newspaper is also carrying a historical approach. In **Han-Sang Dynasty**, China's first form of Newspaper (called Dibao) was founded. The Newspaper was in written/calligraphy form at that time and it was used for official purposes only.

After various reforms in the techniques of publishing newspapers, Britain and America invented mass production of newspapers. In the 17th Century in Britain, the rise of the printing press (Guttenberg) introduced the first set of sheets of newspaper.

The German Newspaper by **Johann Carolus** is said to be the first newspaper in world history. In India, **Bengal**

Gazette is the first news published in the colonial period. The newspaper we read today is carrying a journey of various dynasties

There is saying "The pen is mightier than the sword", Newspaper is the best example of it. Various Famous journalists raise their voices against national and international issues via publishing their articles in newspapers. The word Newspaper is taken from the Latin word "Papyrus" it refers to the paper. A newspaper is the source of employment for worldwide people. It comprises of Business, Sports, Food and Health and other informative columns. Newspapers these days are getting more and more advanced as they are carrying information about the event, live streaming news about famous web-based portals, etc. It is the greatest weapon of print media by the portrayal of selective words on sheets of paper. Local, Regional, National and International events and happenings are covered in newspapers. News related to mythological and religious beliefs is also covered by the newspaper. In short, a Newspaper can be said as "A tasteful set of papers carrying greatest knowledge and current events." The Newspaper keeps us updated from the events going around in the world. A newspaper is the source of information in this fast-moving world. It published on a daily, weekly or sometimes monthly basis. It contains pages depicting the data about local, national

and world information. Newspapers are printed almost in every language. In India, Newspapers are printed in Hindi, English, and Urdu and various regional languages. An average paper consists of a minimum of 500 words for an article. The average Page limit varies from 20 to 25 pages. Black ink is used for printing a paper. Generally, newspapers are printed on a white, grey or off-white background. Pictorial representation of newspapers is colorful. Newspapers are helpful for every age group as it contains advertisements regarding employment, real estates, matrimony and for students, it contains various educational columns.

The election of the president and the vice president of the United States is an indirect election in which citizens of the United States who are registered to vote in one of the fifty U.S. states or in Washington, D.C., cast ballots not directly for those offices, but instead for members of the Electoral College. These electors then cast direct votes, known as electoral votes, for president, and for vice president. The candidate who receives an absolute majority of electoral votes (at least 270 out of 538, since the Twenty-Third Amendment granted voting rights to citizens of D.C.) is then elected to that office. If no candidate receives an absolute majority of the votes for president, the House of Representatives chooses the most qualifying candidate for the presidency; if no one receives

an absolute majority of the votes for vice president, then the Senate elects the vice president.

The Electoral College and its procedure are established in the U.S. Constitution by Article II, Section 1, Clauses 2 and 4; and the Twelfth Amendment (which replaced Clause 3 after its ratification in 1804). Under Clause 2, each state casts as many electoral votes as the total number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, while (per the Twenty-third Amendment, ratified in 1961) Washington, D.C., casts the same number of electoral votes as the least-represented state, which is three. Also under Clause 2, the manner for choosing electors is determined by each state legislature, not directly by the federal government. Many state legislatures previously selected their electors directly, but over time all switched to using the popular vote to choose electors. Once chosen, electors generally cast their electoral votes for the candidate who won the plurality in their state, but 18 states do not have provisions that specifically address this behavior; those who vote in opposition to the plurality are known as "faithless" or "unpledged" electors. In modern times, faithless and unpledged electors have not affected the ultimate outcome of an election, so the results can generally be determined based on the state-by-state popular vote. In addition, most of the time, the winner of a US presidential election also wins the national popular vote. There were

four exceptions since all states had the electoral system we know today. They happened in 1876, 1888, 2000, and 2016 and were all losses of three percentage points or less.

Presidential elections occur quadrennially with registered voters casting their ballots on Election Day, which since 1845 has been the first Tuesday after November. This date coincides with the general elections of various other federal, state, and local races; since local governments are responsible for managing elections, these races typically all appear on one ballot. The Electoral College electors then formally cast their electoral votes on the first Monday after December 12 at their state's capital. Congress then certifies the results in early January, and the presidential term begins on Inauguration Day, which since the passage of the Twentieth Amendment has been set at January 20.

The nomination process, consisting of the primary elections and caucuses and the nominating conventions, was not specified in the Constitution, but was developed over time by the states and political parties. These primary elections are generally held between January and June before the general election in November, while the nominating conventions are held in the summer. Though not codified by law, political parties also follow an indirect election process, where voters in the fifty states, Washington, D.C., and U.S. territories, cast ballots for a slate of delegates to a political party's nominating

convention, who then elect their party's presidential nominee. Each party may then choose a vice presidential running mate to join the ticket, which is either determined by choice of the nominee or by a second round of voting. Because of changes to national campaign finance laws since the 1970s regarding the disclosure of contributions for federal campaigns, presidential candidates from the major political parties usually declare their intentions to run as early as the spring of the previous calendar year before the election (almost 21 months before Inauguration Day).

Popular vote

Since 1824, aside from the occasional "faithless elector", the popular vote determines the winner of a presidential election by determining the electoral vote, as each state or district's popular vote determines its electoral college vote. Although the nationwide popular vote does not directly determine the winner of a presidential election, it does strongly correlate with who is the victor. In 53 of the 58 total elections held so far (about 91 percent), the winner of the national popular vote has also carried the Electoral College vote. The winners of the nationwide popular vote and the Electoral College vote differ only in close elections. In highly competitive elections, candidates focus on turning out their vote in the contested swing states critical to winning an electoral college majority, so they do not try

to maximize their popular vote by real or fraudulent vote increases in one-party areas.

However, candidates can fail to get the most votes in the nationwide popular vote in a presidential election and still win. In the 1824 election, Jackson won the popular vote, but no one received a majority of electoral votes.

According to the Twelfth Amendment, the House must choose the president out of the top three people in the election. Clay had come in fourth, so he threw his support to Adams, who then won. Because Adams later named Clay his Secretary of State, Jackson's supporters claimed that Adams gained the presidency by making a deal with Clay. Charges of a "corrupt bargain" followed Adams through his term.

Then in 1876, 1888, 2000, and 2016, the winner of the electoral vote lost the popular vote outright.

Numerous constitutional amendments have been submitted seeking to replace the Electoral College with a direct popular vote, but none has ever successfully passed both Houses of Congress. Another alternate proposal is the National Popular Vote Interstate Compact, an interstate compact whereby individual participating states agree to allocate their electors based on the winner of the national popular vote instead of just their respective statewide results.

Election dates

The presidential election day was established on a Tuesday in November because of the factors involved (weather, harvests and worship). When voters used to travel to the polls by horse, Tuesday was an ideal day because it allowed people to worship on Sunday, ride to their county seat on Monday, and vote on Tuesday—all before market day, Wednesday. November also fits nicely between harvest time and harsh winter weather, which could be especially bad to people traveling by horse and buggy.

Inauguration day

Until 1937, presidents were not sworn in until March 4 because it took so long to count and report ballots, and because of the winner's logistical issues in moving to the capital. With improvements in transportation and the passage of the Twentieth Amendment, presidential inaugurations were moved forward to noon on January 20, thereby allowing presidents to start their duties sooner.

Campaign spending

The Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 was enacted to increase disclosure of contributions for federal campaigns. Subsequent amendments to law require that candidates to a federal office must file a Statement of Candidacy with the Federal Election Commission before they can receive contributions aggregating in excess of \$5,000 or make expenditures aggregating in excess of \$5,000. Thus, this began a trend of presidential candidates declaring their

intentions to run as early as the Spring of the previous calendar year so they can start raising and spending the money needed for their nationwide campaign.

Political parties

The first president, George Washington, was elected as an independent. Since the election of his successor, John Adams, in 1796, all winners of U.S. presidential elections have represented one of two major parties. Third parties have taken second place only twice, in 1860 and 1912. The last time a third (independent) candidate achieved significant success (although still finishing in third place) was Ross Perot in 1992, and the last time a third-party candidate received any electoral votes not from faithless electors was George Wallace in 1968.