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FOREWORD

The Office of RNI has completed **58 years** of its existence since 1st July 1956. The first report was published in 1957 covering six months i.e. July to December 1956 when the office of RNI was established in New Delhi. This is the **58th Annual Report**.

This Annual Report, popularly known as “**Press in India**” compiled and submitted by the Press Registrar to the Government of India, is a statutory requirement under **Section 19 G of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867**. It is an analysis of the Indian Press with its focus mainly on circulation as claimed by the publications in the Annual Statements filed online by them.

It is a matter of concern that out of the total **99,660** registered publications at present, only **19,755** or **19.82%** filed their Annual Statements online to the office of RNI for the year **2013-14**. We hope to have greater compliance from the publishers in the years to come and continuous efforts would be made to make them comply with their statutory obligations.

The highlights of the Report can be seen in **Chapter – I, “General Review”**.

Advances in Information Technology have enabled RNI to devise certain applications for facilitation of publishers. One such application is uploading all the details about title & registration cases on its website for public view. This has led publishers to know the status of their title applications as well as registration status instantly. RNI has also started sending information through SMS and E-mail to the applicant about the status of title applications as well as registration applications. All the rules, regulations & guidelines including the PRB Act, 1867, Registration of Newspapers (Central) rules 1956 & other requisite formats have been put on the website. On-line e-filing of Annual Statements, launched by RNI during 2012-13, was made mandatory from 2013-14. This will help the stakeholders especially those from North-Eastern Region and Jammu & Kashmir avoid coming to Delhi for redressing their grievances.

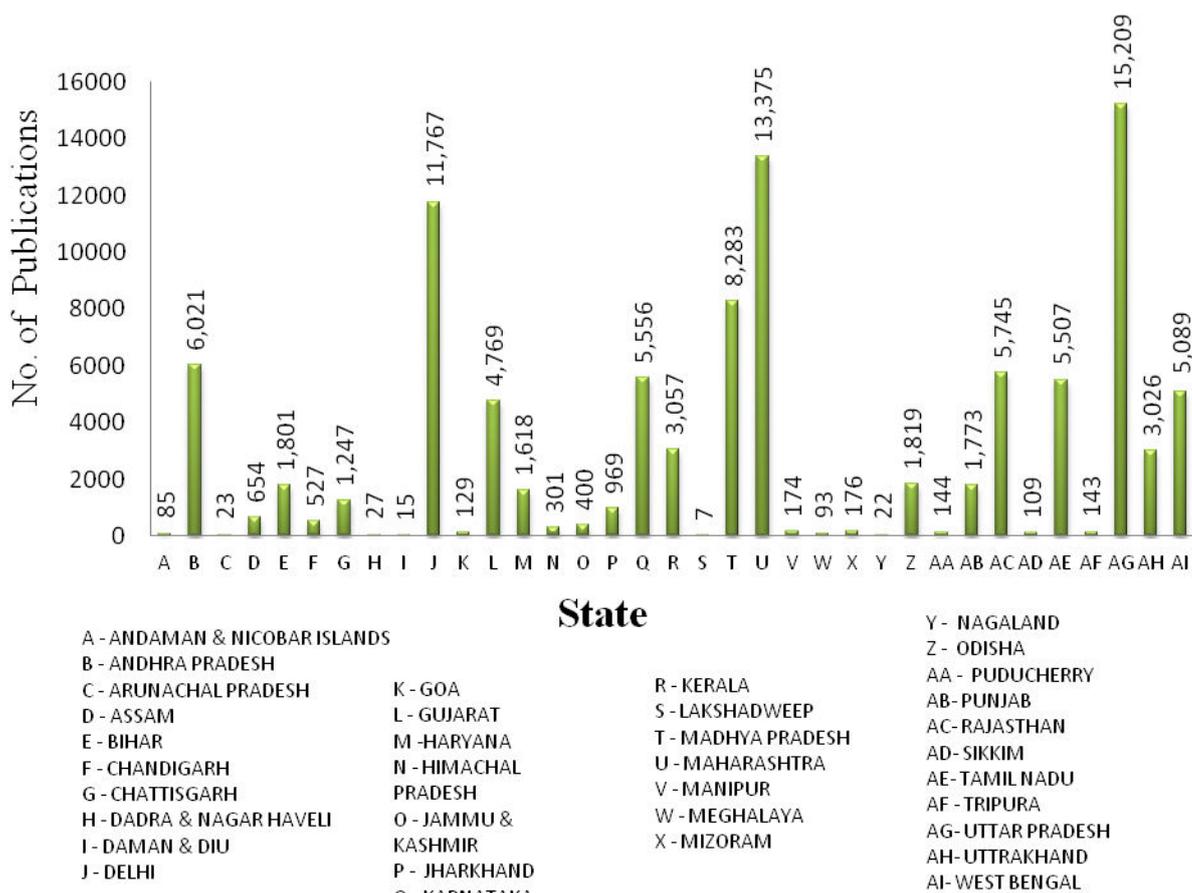
A **public query response cell** is already in operation with an ID:-**pqrc-rni@nic.in** to facilitate publishers in getting response for various queries regarding title verification; registration etc. It is our earnest hope that RNI will continue to render its best services to the publishers and ensuring their compliance to the law of the land in the national interests.

We also hope that this report will be of immense use to the print media, media analysts and research scholars as well as aspiring young publishers and members of public.

I am happy to record my appreciation to the team of officials for their sincere efforts in preparation of “Annual Report 2013-14” and my gratitude to the Hon’ble Minister I&B, Shri Prakash Javadekar, Secretary I&B, Shri Bimal Julka and other officials of the Ministry of I&B for their unstinted support and guidance.

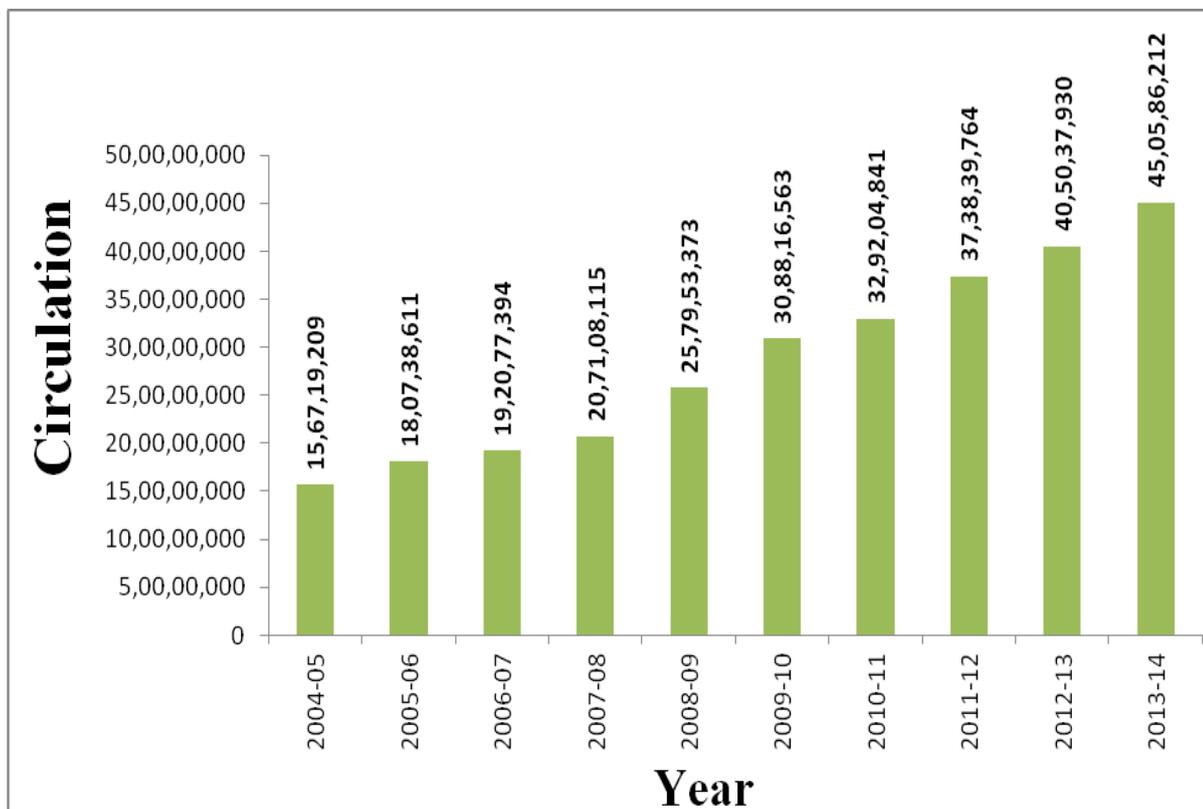
(S.M. KHAN)
PRESS REGISTRAR

Registered Publications as on 31st March 2014 (State Wise) Table 2.4



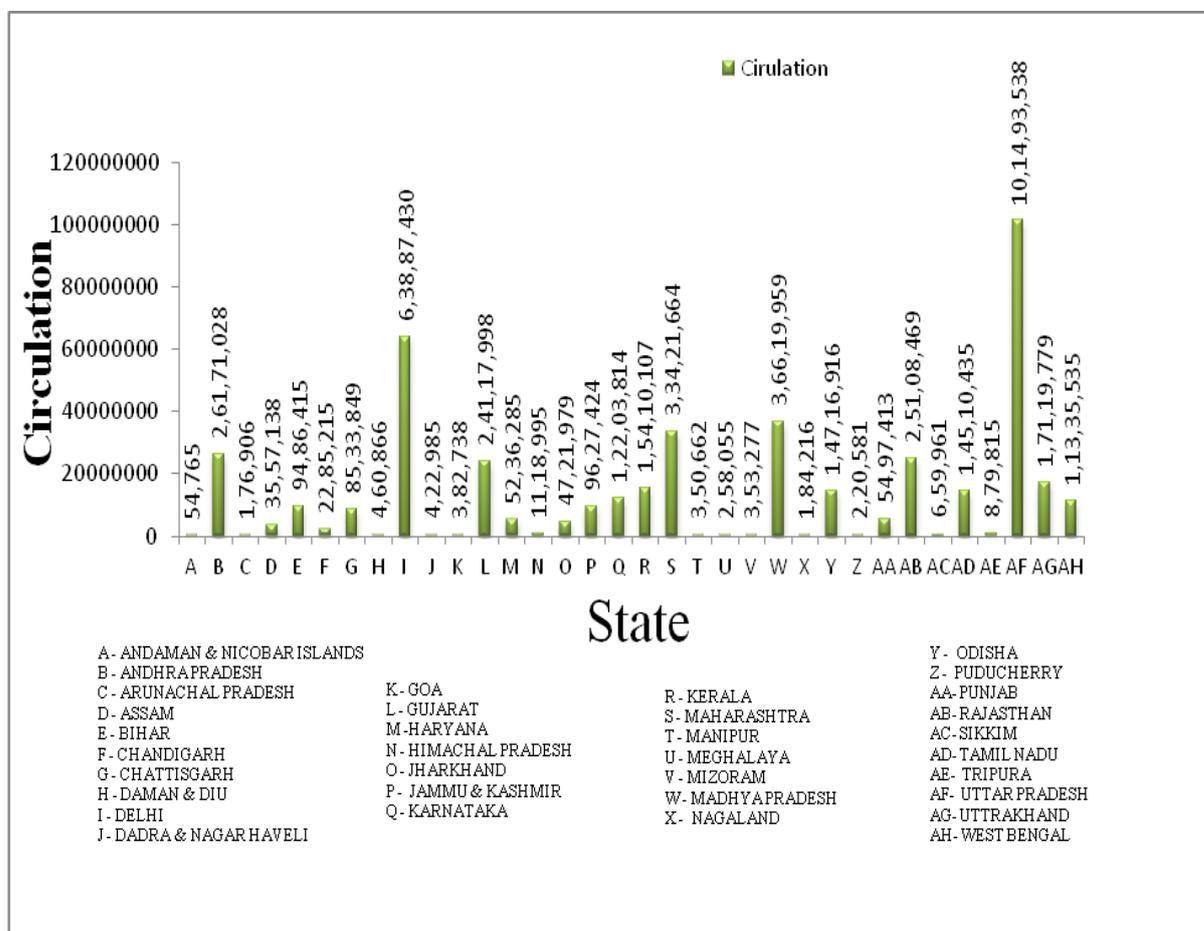
- State of Telengana came into existence on 02nd June, 2014. The figures in Andhra Pradesh include the state of Telengana.

Total Circulation of Registered Publications From 2004-05 to 2013-14

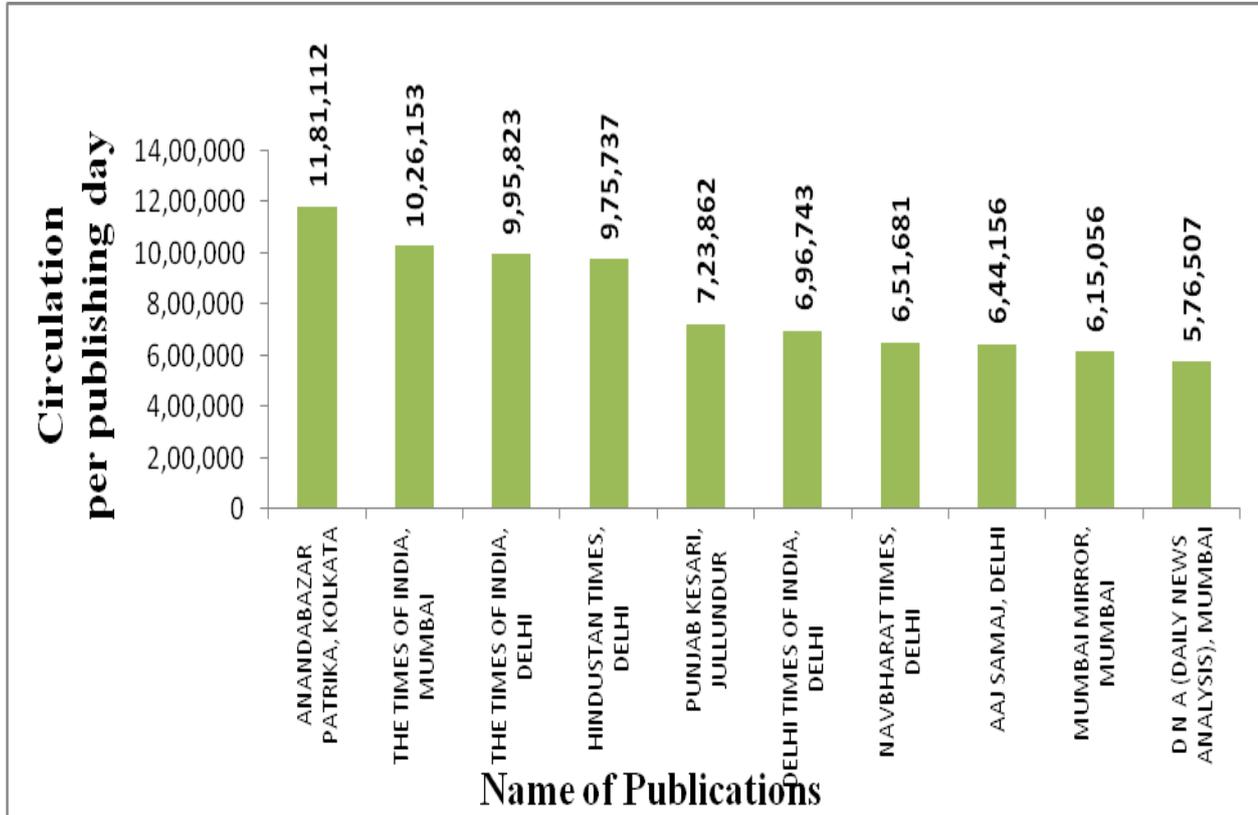


State/UT –Wise Circulation during 2013-14

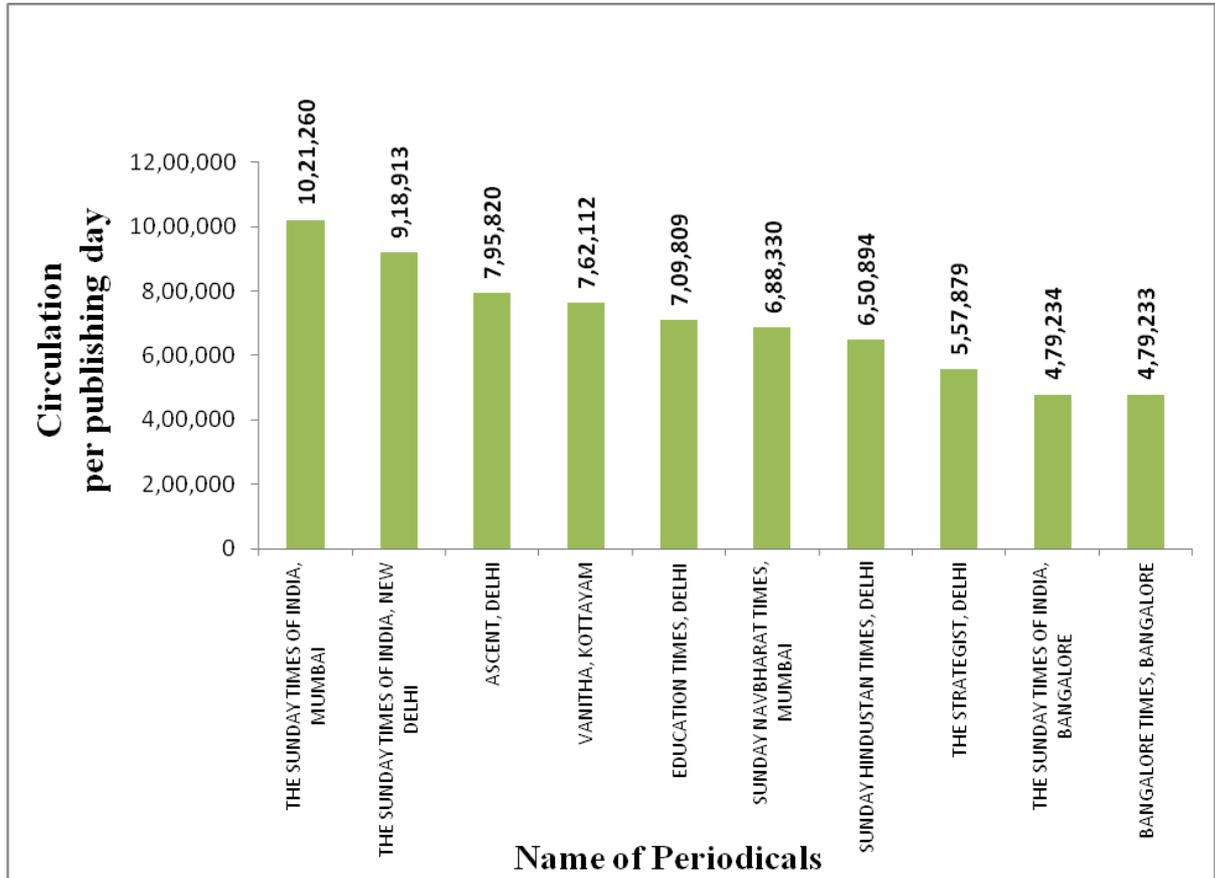
Table 4.4



Top Ten Dailies during 2013-14



Top Ten Periodicals during 2013-14



The definitions of the terms and abbreviations used in this report are:

Newspaper	Any printed periodical work containing public news or comments on public news. (However, for study purpose the word “publication” has been used for all printed periodicals irrespective of periodicity).
Circulation	Average number of copies sold and distributed free per publishing day.
Big Publication	A publication with a circulation of more than 75,000 copies per publishing day.
Medium Publication	A publication with a circulation between 25,001 and 75,000 copies per publishing day.
Small Publication	A publication with a circulation upto 25,000 copies per publishing day.
Periodicity	The time gap between two issues of a publication (daily, weekly, fortnightly, monthly etc.).
Other Periodicals	Periodicities other than daily, tri/biweekly, weekly, fortnightly, monthly, quarterly and annual.
Claimed Circulation	Circulation figure claimed by a publisher in his annual statement filed under the Press and Registration of books Act, 1867.
Accepted Circulation	Circulation verified by the Press Registrar.
Common Ownership Units	A publication establishment owning two or more newspapers of which at least one is a daily.
P.R.B. Act	Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 as amended from time to time.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN TABLES

Classification of Newspapers	
News and Current Affairs	NCA
Religion and Philosophy	RAP
Literary and Culture	LAC
Commerce and Industry	CAI
Medicine and Health	MAH
Films	FIL
Social Welfare	SOW
Labour	LAB
Education	EDU
Law and Public Administration	LAP
Engineering and Technology	EAT
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	AAH
Children	CHI
Transport and Communication	TAC
Insurance, Banking and Co-operation	IBC
Science	SCI
Finance and Economics	FAE
Women	WOM
Arts	ART
Radio and Music	RAM
Sports	SPO
Unclassified	UNC
School College Magazines	SCM
Market Reports and Bulletins	MRB
Ownership of Newspapers	
Public Limited Company	PUB
Private Limited Company	PVT
Individual	IND
Firm or Partnership	FOP
Trust	TRU
Society or Association	SOA
Organ of Political Parties	OPP
Educational Institutions	EDI

Note: (1) All the tabular data pertain to 2012-13.

The Highlights of the Indian Press in 2013-14

(As on 31st March, 2014)

1	The total number of registered publications	99,660
	i) Newspaper category	13,761
	ii) Periodicals category	85,899
2	The number of new publications registered during 2013-14	5,642
3	Number of publications ceased during 2013-14	49
4	Percentage of growth of total registered publications over the previous year	5.95%
5	The largest number of publications registered in any Indian language (Hindi)	40,159
6	The second largest number of publications registered in any language other than Hindi (English)	13,138
7	The State with the largest number of registered publications (Uttar Pradesh)	15,209
8	The State with the second largest number of registered publications (Maharashtra)	13,375
9	The number of publications that submitted Annual Statements (this figure includes 256 Misc. publications)	19,755
10	The total circulation of publications during 2013-14	45,05,86,212
	i) Hindi Publications	22,64,75,517
	ii) English Publications	6,44,05,643
	iii) Urdu Publications	3,45,85,404
11	The largest number of publications that submitted Annual Statements in any Indian language (Hindi).	11,184
12	The second largest number of publications that submitted Annual Statements in any language (English)	1,889
13	The largest circulated Daily: " Ananda Bazar Patrika ", Bengali, Kolkata.	11,81,112
14	The Second largest circulated Daily: " The Times of India ", English, Mumbai.	10,26,153
15	The largest circulated Hindi Daily: " Punjab Kesari ", Jalandar	7,23,862
16	The largest circulated multi-edition daily: " The Times of India ", English, (29 editions)	47,42,671
17	The second largest circulated multi-edition daily : " DainikBhaskar ", Hindi, (35 editions)	35,49,796
18	The largest circulated Periodical: " The Sunday Times of India ", English/Weekly edition, Mumbai.	10,21,260
19	The largest circulated Periodical in Hindi: " Sunday Navbharat Times ", Hindi/Weekly edition, Mumbai	6,88,330
20	i) Total title applications received	22,347
	ii) Titles approved	13,084
	iii) Titles deblocked	5,746

