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FOREWORD

The Office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI) has completed **59 years** of its existence since its establishment on 1st July 1956. One of the statutory functions of the RNI is to compile an Annual Report of the Press in India under Section 19G of the **Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867** and submit it to the Government of India. This report, popularly known as “**Press in India**” tries to present a picture of the Print Media in the country. It is an analysis of the Indian Press with special focus on circulation as claimed by the publications in the Annual Statements filed by them. The First report of RNI was published in 1957 and it covered a period of six months only i.e. July to December 1956. The present report is 59th in the series of reports presented so far.

100 per cent online e-filing of Annual Statements was started last year and continued for this financial year also. Out of the total **1,05,443** registered publications at present, as many as **23,394 or 22.19%** filed their Annual Statements for the year **2014-15**. 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”**.

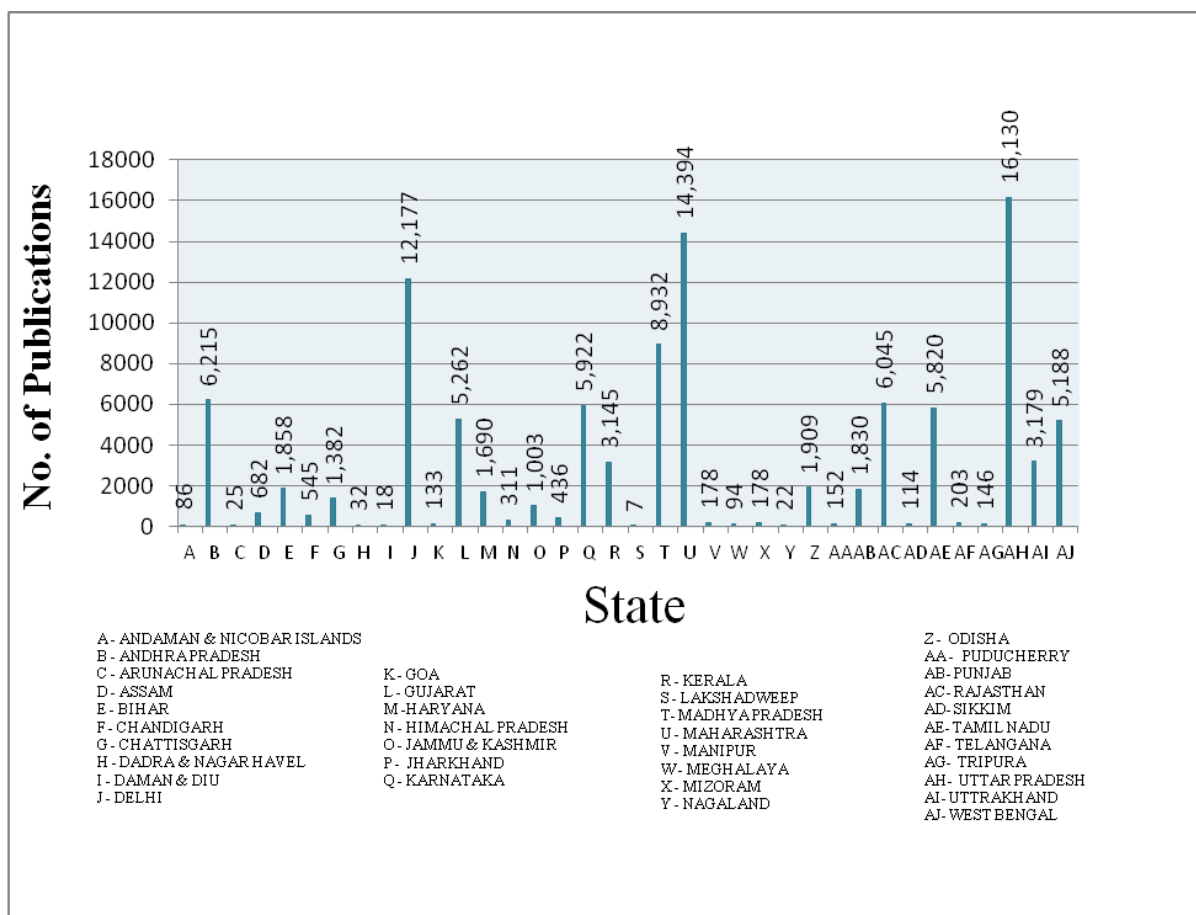
Advances in the field of Information Technology have enabled RNI to devise certain applications for facilitation of publishers. One such application is uploading all the details about title verification & registration cases on its website for public view. This has led publishers to know the status of 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. A **public query response cell (PQRC)** 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. This has helped the stakeholders particularly from far flung areas of the country as they need not come to Delhi for redressing their grievances.

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 to the 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 “**Press in India 2014-15**” and my gratitude to Hon’ble Minister of Finance, Corporate Affairs and I&B, Shri Arun Jaitley, Hon’ble Minister of State for I&B, Shri Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore, Secretary I&B, Shri Sunil Arora and other officials of the Ministry of I&B for their unstinted support and guidance.

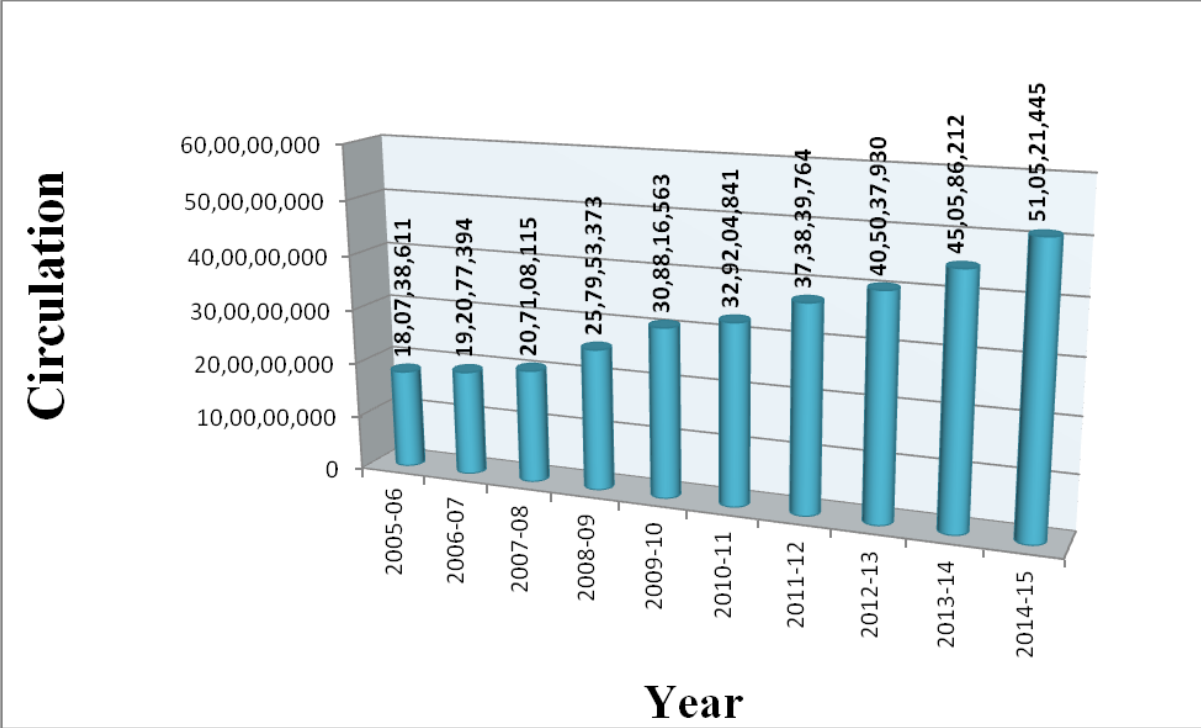
(S.M. KHAN)
PRESS REGISTRAR

**Registered Publications as on 31st March 2015
(State Wise)
Table 2.4**

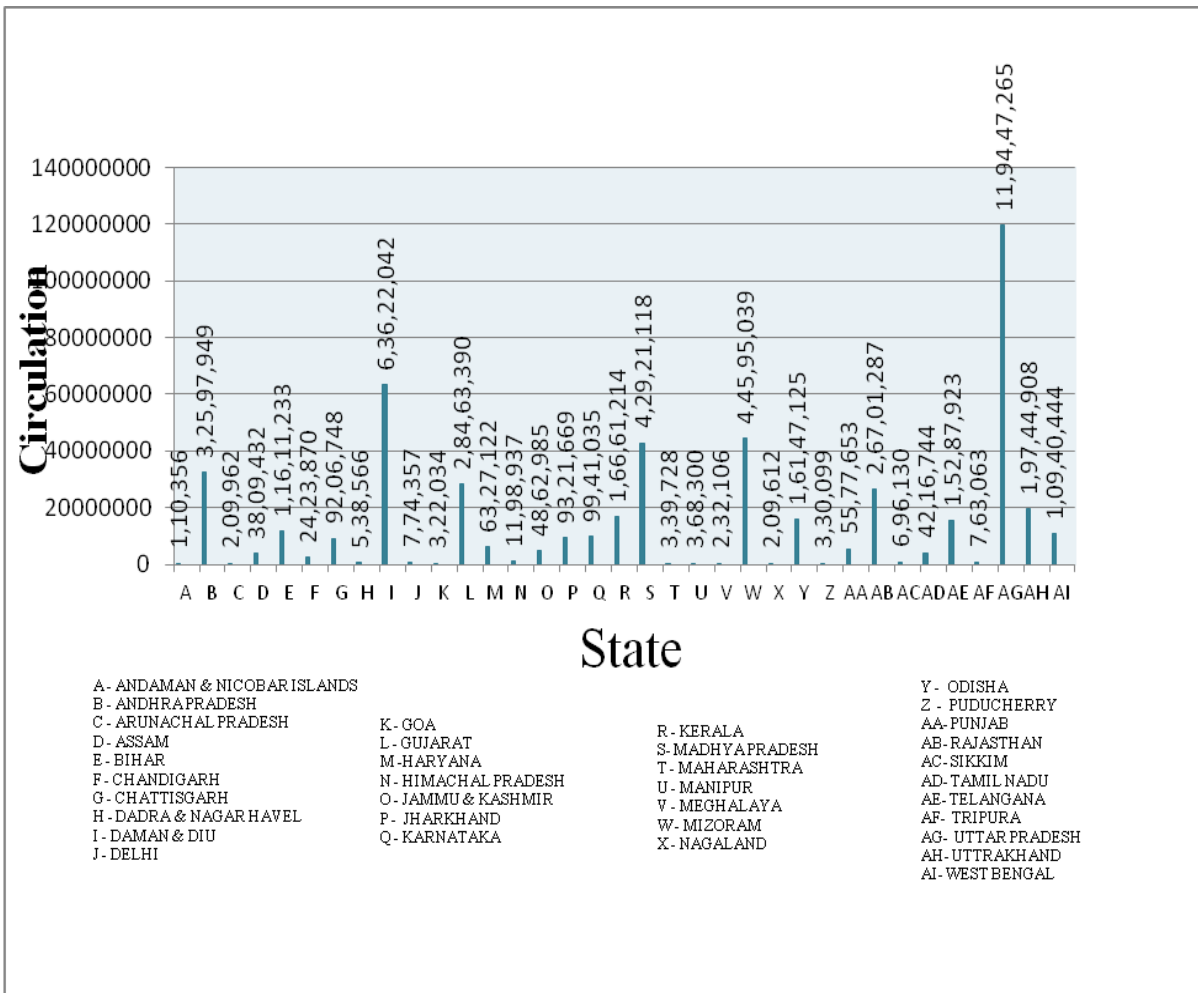


➤ State of Telangana came into existence on 02nd June, 2014.

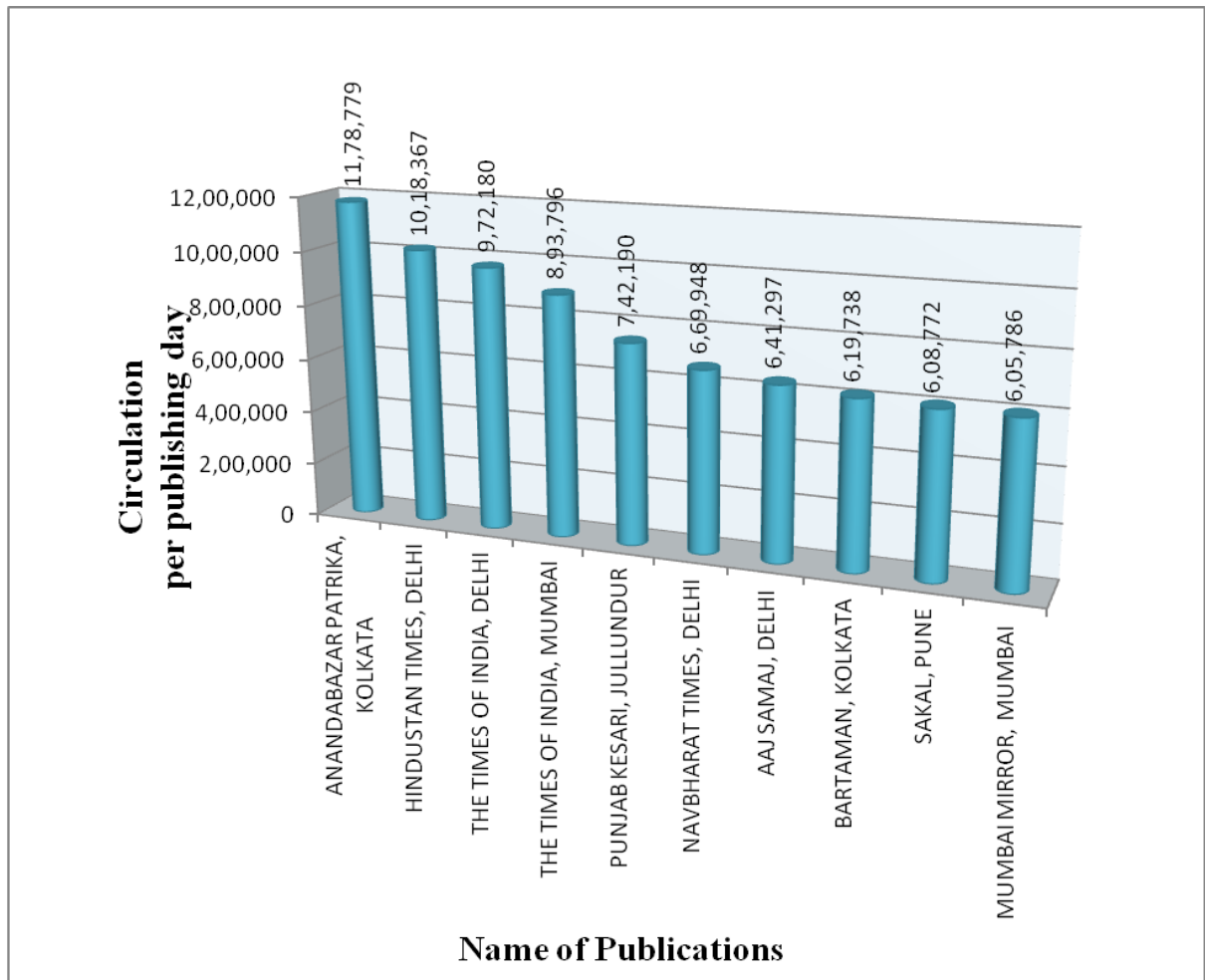
**Total Circulation of Registered Publications
From 2005-06 to 2014-15**



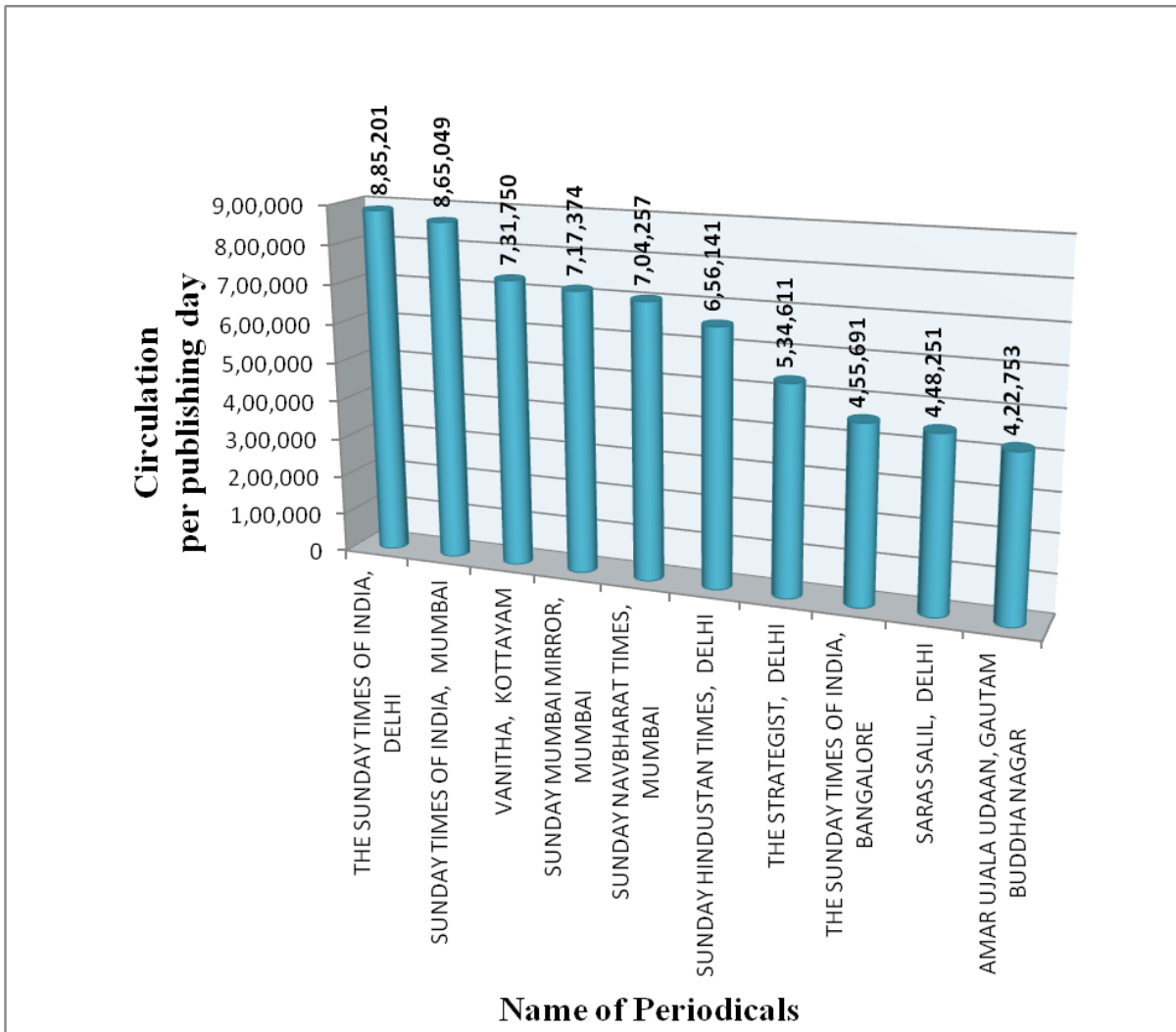
State/UT –Wise Circulation during 2014-15
Table 4.4



Top Ten Dailies during 2014-15



Top Ten Periodicals during 2014-15



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 2014-15
(As on 31st March, 2015)

1	The total number of registered publications	:	1,05,443
	i) Newspaper category (daily, tri/bi weekly periodicities)	:	14,984
	ii) Periodicals category (other periodicities)	:	90,459
2	The number of new publications registered during 2014-15	:	5,817
3	Number of publications ceased during 2014-15	:	34
4	Percentage of growth of total registered publications over the previous year	:	5.80%
5	The largest number of publications registered in any Indian language (Hindi)	:	42,493
6	The second largest number of publications registered in any language other than Hindi (English)	:	13,661
7	The State with the largest number of registered publications (Uttar Pradesh)	:	16,130
8	The State with the second largest number of registered publications (Maharashtra)	:	14,394
9	The number of publications that submitted Annual Statements (this figure includes 607 Misc. publications)	:	23,394
10	The total claimed circulation of publications during 2014-15	:	51,05,21,445
	i) Hindi Publications	:	25,77,61,985
	ii) English Publications	:	6,26,62,670
	iii) Urdu Publications	:	4,12,73,949
11	The largest number of publications that submitted Annual Statements in any Indian language (Hindi).	:	12,516
12	The second largest number of publications that submitted Annual Statements in any language (English)	:	2,219
13	The largest circulated Daily: " Ananda Bazar Patrika ", Bengali, Kolkata.	:	11,78,779
14	The Second largest circulated Daily: " Hindustan Times " English, Delhi.	:	10,18,367
15	The largest circulated Hindi Daily: " Punjab Kesari ", Jalandar	:	7,42,190
16	The largest circulated multi-edition daily: " The Times of India ", English, (33 editions)	:	46,30,200
17	The second largest circulated multi-edition daily : " DainikBhaskar ", Hindi, (34 editions)	:	36,94,385
18	The largest circulated Periodical: " The Sunday Times of India ", English/Weekly edition, Delhi.	:	8,85,201
19	The largest circulated Periodical in Hindi: " Sunday Navbharat Times ", Hindi/Weekly edition, Mumbai	:	7,04,257
20	i) Total title applications received	:	20,217
	ii) Titles approved	:	13,492
	iii) Titles deblocked	:	7,819

