

Telugu Newspapers and Periodicals in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States: A study

Dastagiri Dudekula

Library Assistant
IIIT RK Valley
Idupulapaya, Vempalli
Andhra Pradesh 516330

K.V.N Rajeswara Rao

Librarian
SVR Engineering College
Nandyal

Kopparthi, Adisesu

Library Assistant
IIIT Nuzividu

***Abstract** – The main objective of this study is to evaluate the Telugu newspapers and periodicals through Registrar of Newspapers for India database. The results unveil; the majority of the Newspapers/periodicals published in Andhra Pradesh when compared to Telangana state. Out of 5722 publications 2449 (42.80%) are ‘Monthly’ publications 1696(29.64%) are ‘Daily’ and 738(12.90%) are weekly publications. Geographically 527(15.98%) are published from Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh, and 1059(43.60%) are published from Hyderabad in Telangana state. The result of this study will help the research scholars and administrators of Telugu Newspapers and Periodical publications, as well as people who are interested in Telugu language. The study will also facilitate librarians and anybody interested to enhance usage of a Telugu literature by analyzing the RNI database.*

Keywords: The Office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, RNI, Telugu Newspapers, Telugu Periodicals, Bibliometric studies.

INTRODUCTION

Print media, as you know is one of them. Print media is one of the oldest and basic forms of mass communication. It includes newspapers, weeklies, magazines, monthlies and other forms of printed journals. A basic understanding of the print media is essential in the study of mass communication. The contribution of print media in providing information and transfer of knowledge is remarkable. Even after the advent of electronic media, the print media has not lost its charm or relevance. Print media has the advantage of making a longer impact on the minds of the reader, with more in-depth reporting and analysis. Newspaper is one of the primary communication tools of the society. These are “the most valuable source of up to date information” (Sutar, 2007). The advancement in ICT and the increased reliance on digital information among the people have compelled several news providers or newspaper industries to launch their own websites or online versions of the existing print newspapers for disseminating up to date news and other products.

Andhra Pradesh has a rich heritage in journalism. Several newspapers and periodicals in English, Telugu and Urdu had been published from this state and it has a remarkable position in the country. India is a main exchange magazine industry in all regions, considering the

Indian print media a key forum for the manufacturing of nationalist rhetoric. It argues that between the 1870s and 1910, the press turned into the region wherein the belief of 'the general public' circulated and in which an expansive center magnificence, or even larger analyzing target audience, became persuaded into believing it had pressure.

Importantly 20th-century in Andhra Pradesh a monthly magazine called "ARADHANA" started in 1956, and there after daily newspapers KRISHNA PATRIKA started publishing in 1902 but registered in 1957 and GOLKONDA PATRIKA started in 1935 but registered in 1957 and it is stopped in 1966. In the Andhra region, among the Telugu journals, the Krishna Patrika played a prominent role in the freedom struggle. Krishna Patrika along with Andhra Patrika were two newspapers in Telugu, which were started in the early years of the 20th century and survived till the country became independent.

Later on there are many telugu print media like daily, fortnight, weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly and annual magazines started since 1957. Scholarly, cultural, and literary magazines the antique essential review lost some of its former glory, however it regularly wielded an influence quite out of share to its flow. One can also distinguish widely among the scholarly type of evaluation, the greater widely study politico-cultural periodical, and the basically literary magazines.

RELATED STUDIES

Seshagiri Rao (1968) in his book described the origins of telugu printing, telugu journalism in past and present from various parts of Andhra Pradesh. Naheem and Saraswati (2017) evaluated the 8 leading Telugu newspaper websites from Andhra Pradesh and analysed through Alexa Intenet tool. The highest percentage of visits that came from search engines is for Visalaandhra. In total Eenadu did a remarkable performance with regard to most of the attributes than its other counter parts. Rama Devi M. (2017) explained about trends in telugu journalism starting of journal Vivekavardhani, by Kandukuri Veeresalingam in 1874 remain a landmark in the history of Telugu journalism. Journals in social and political aspects and the various angles of the Indian life, covered in the writings of the Telugu press, newspapers and journals of those times begun as a humble vehicle of ideas in literature, religion and society, the press assumed the political dimension and started discriminative policies practiced by it in the country.

REGISTRAR OF NEWSPAPERS FOR INDIA (RNI)

The Office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI) came into being on 1st July, 1956. Registration of newspaper is essential under PRB Act, 1867. Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals within India are governed by the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 and the Registration of Newspapers (Central) Rules, 1956. According to the Act, no newspaper or periodical should bear a title which is the same or similar to any other newspaper or periodical already being published, either in the same language or in the same State, unless the latter is also owned by the same person. In order to ensure compliance of this condition, the Government of India has appointed the Registrar of Newspapers, also called the Press Registrar, who maintains a register of newspapers and periodicals published in India. The Office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India is headquartered in New Delhi, and has three regional offices at Calcutta, Mumbai and Chennai to cater to the needs of publishers in all corners of the country.

Functions of the RNI

- Compilation and maintenance of a Register of Newspapers and periodicals published in India;
- Issue of Certificate of Registration to the newspapers published under valid declaration;
- Scrutiny and analysis of annual statements sent by the publishers of newspapers every year under Section 19-D of the Press and Registration of Books Act containing information on circulation, ownership etc;
- Informing the District Magistrates about availability of titles, to intending publishers for filing declaration;
- Ensuring that newspapers are published in accordance with the provisions of the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867.
- Preparation and submission to the Government on or before 31st December each year, a report containing all available information and statistics about the press in India.

OBJECTIVES

The objective of this study is to evaluate the Telugu newspapers and periodicals through Registrar of Newspapers for India database.

METHODOLOGY

Searched the Office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI) database at <http://rni.nic.in/> and the publication data extracted and downloaded from above said database and it is published by Government of India. Main study is based on the registered publications output from 1956-2018. There are publications published in different languages in Andhra Pradesh & Telangana states. The study uses only Newspapers and Periodicals published in Telugu language only, it is around 5722 publications published between 1956 and 2018. The study presented growth rate, periodicity and state and district-wise productivity is analysed. For analyzing the data MS Excel Spreadsheets used and presented the data in tables and graphs.

Analysis of Data

Year-wise Telugu Newspapers and Periodicals

Table-1 indicates the year-wise Telugu Newspapers and Periodicals, there are 3298 publications from Andhra Pradesh and 2424 publications from Telangana state. The maximum 253 from A.P and 190 from Telangana state registered in 1983. The minimum 1 publication is registered from Telangana in 1956. The majority of publication registered from Andhra Pradesh.

Table-1: Year-wise Telugu Newspapers and Periodicals

Year	Andhra Pradesh	Telangana	No. of Publications	%	Year	Andhra Pradesh	Telangana	No. of Publications	%
1956		1	1	0.02	1988	7	5	12	0.21
1957	60	18	78	1.36	1989	10	13	23	0.40
1958	19	4	23	0.40	1990	14	11	25	0.44
1959	14	5	19	0.33	1991	8	9	17	0.30
1960	16	6	22	0.38	1992	11	18	29	0.51
1961	17	9	26	0.45	1993	24	14	38	0.66

1962	23	13	36	0.63	1994	25	16	41	0.72
1963	16	6	22	0.38	1995	24	19	43	0.75
1964	24	8	32	0.56	1996	31	14	45	0.79
1965	25	8	33	0.58	1997	46	15	61	1.07
1966	20	8	28	0.49	1998	27	22	49	0.86
1967	30	14	44	0.77	1999	49	44	93	1.63
1968	18	6	24	0.42	2000	46	36	82	1.43
1969	26	13	39	0.68	2001	50	45	95	1.66
1970	25	13	38	0.66	2002	73	52	125	2.18
1971	23	15	38	0.66	2003	87	48	135	2.36
1972	28	12	40	0.70	2004	75	56	131	2.29
1973	18	12	30	0.52	2005	46	40	86	1.50
1974	23	20	43	0.75	2006	84	74	158	2.76
1975	16	22	38	0.66	2007	91	84	175	3.06
1976	23	7	30	0.52	2008	122	93	215	3.76
1977	13	14	27	0.47	2009	125	118	243	4.25
1978	9	12	21	0.37	2010	190	156	346	6.05
1979	19	17	36	0.63	2011	166	155	321	5.61
1980	8	10	18	0.31	2012	195	167	362	6.33
1981	14	16	30	0.52	2013	180	182	362	6.33
1982	12	10	22	0.38	2014	164	153	317	5.54
1983	17	14	31	0.54	2015	253	190	443	7.74
1984	11	20	31	0.54	2016	180	95	275	4.81
1985	12	20	32	0.56	2017	190	60	250	4.37
1986	11	14	25	0.44	2018	104	40	144	2.52
1987	11	13	24	0.42	Total	3298	2424	5722	100

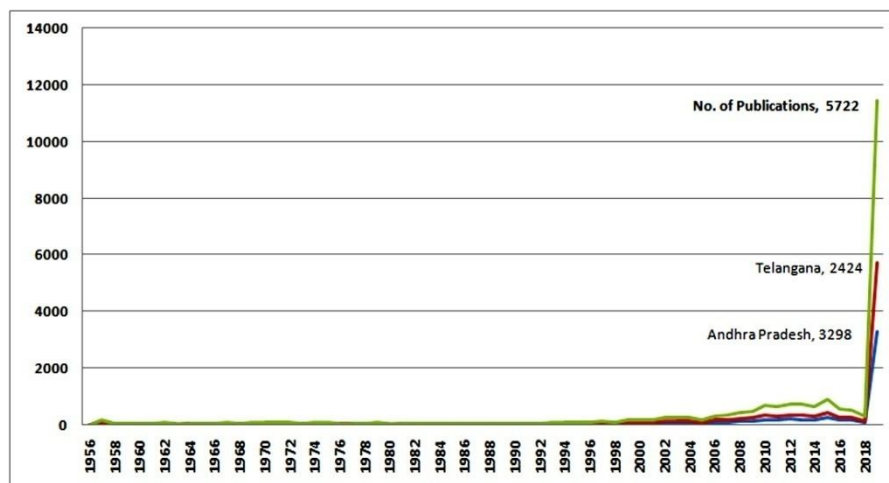


Figure-1 Year-wise Telugu Newspapers and Periodicals

Frequency-wise distribution of Newspapers and Periodicals

Periodicals are published with regular lengths of time between issues and are described by that length of time, whether it's daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, or annual. Commonwealth Countries (like Australia, New Zealand, India) generally follow the British English. In India bi-weekly means twice a week but in North America bi-weekly is once in 2 weeks. According to Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 8[(2A) Every declaration under rule (2) shall specify the title of the newspaper, the language in which it is to be published and the periodicity of its publication and shall contain such other particulars as may be prescribed.] (Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, India)

Table-2: Frequency-wise distribution of Newspapers and Periodicals

S.No.	Periodicity	Andhra Pradesh	%	Telangana	%	No. of Publications	%
1	ANNUAL	1	0.03	2	0.08	3	0.05
2	BI-MONTHLY	39	1.18	16	0.66	55	0.96
3	DAILY	937	28.41	759	31.31	1696	29.64
4	FORTNIGHTLY	396	12.01	305	12.58	701	12.25
5	HALF YEARLY	1	0.03	1	0.04	2	0.03
6	MONTHLY	1439	43.63	1010	41.67	2449	42.80
7	QUARTERLY	26	0.79	45	1.86	71	1.24
8	THRICE A WEEK	3	0.09	0	0.00	3	0.05
9	TWICE A WEEK	4	0.12	0	0.00	4	0.07
10	WEEKLY	452	13.71	286	11.80	738	12.90
	Total	3298	100	2424	100	5722	100

Table-2 shows the Periodicity/Frequency of Issues in Periodicals/Journals/Serials/Newspaper. Majority 1439(43.63%) of the publications are ‘Monthly’ from Andhra Pradesh and 1010(41.67%) from Telangana States. Following 937(28.41%) of the publications are ‘Daily’ from A.P. and 1696(29.64%) are from Telangana. 452(13.71%) are ‘Weekly’ publication from A.P. and 738(12.90%) from Telangana, 396(12.01%) are ‘Fortnightly’ publication from A.P. and 701(12.55%) from Telangana, and very less publication published ‘Annual’ or ‘once in a Year’ 1(0.03%) from Andhra Pradesh and 2(0.08%) published from Telangana.

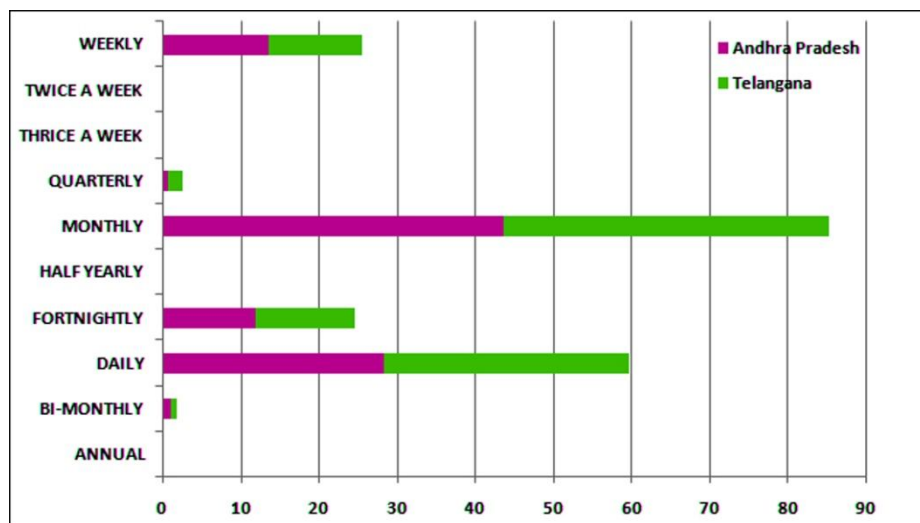


Figure-2 Frequency-wise distribution of Newspapers and Periodicals

Geographical-wise distribution of publication in Andhra Pradesh

Table-3 indicates the geographical-wise distribution of publications in Andhra Pradesh 1956 and 2018. Among 3298 publications 527(15.98%) of the published from Visakhapatnam district, 19(12.7%) are from Krishna district, 391(11.86%) are from Guntur district, 327(9.92%) are from Nellore district, 295(8.94%) are from East Godavari district, 257(7.79%) are from Kurnool district, 250(7.58%) are from Anantapur district, 217(6.58%) are from Chittoor district, 208(6.31%) are from West Godavari district, 157(4.76%) are from Srikakulam dist. 3(2.82%) are from YSR/ Kadapa district, 83(2.52%) are from Prakasam district and very few 74(2.24%) of the periodicals published from Vizianagaram district published.

Table-3 Geographical-wise distribution of publication in Andhra Pradesh

S.No.	(Districts-wise)	No. of Publications	%
1	Anantapur	250	7.58
2	Chittoor	217	6.58
3	East Godavari	295	8.94
4	Guntur	391	11.86
5	Krishna	419	12.70
6	Kurnool	257	7.79
7	Nellore	327	9.92
8	Prakasam	83	2.52
9	Srikakulam	157	4.76
10	Visakhapatnam	527	15.98
11	Vizianagaram	74	2.24
12	West Godavari	208	6.31
13	YSR/ Kadapa	93	2.82
	Total	3298	100

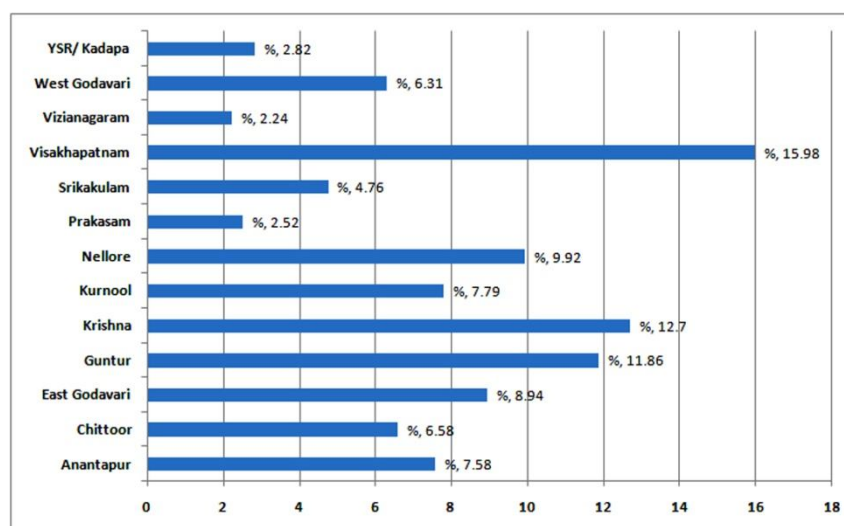


Figure-3 Geographical-wise distribution of publication in Andhra Pradesh

Table-3 shows the geographical-wise distribution of publications in Andhra Pradesh 1956 and 2018. Among 2424 publications, majority 1059 (43.69%) of the publication published from Hyderabad district, 330 (13.61%) are from Rangareddy district, 303 (12.5%) are from Nalgonda district, 257 (10.6%) are from Karimnagar district, 116 (4.79%) are from Mahbubnagar district, 97 (4%) are from Warangal district, 79 (3.26%) are from Khammam district, 71 (2.93%) are from Nizamabad district, 43 (1.77%) are from Adilabad district, 30 (1.24%) are from Sangareddy district, 25 (1.03%) are from Medak district, 14 (0.58%) and very few from Secunderabad district published.

Table-3 Geographical-wise distribution of publication in Telangana

S.No.	Telangana (Districts-wise)	No. of Periodicals	%
1	Adilabad	43	1.77
2	Hyderabad	1059	43.69
3	Karimnagar	257	10.60
4	Khammam	79	3.26
5	Mahbubnagar	116	4.79
6	Medak	25	1.03
7	Nalgonda	303	12.50
8	Nizamabad	71	2.93
9	Rangareddy	330	13.61
10	Sangareddy	30	1.24
11	Secunderabad	14	0.58
12	Warangal	97	4.00
	Total	2424	100.00

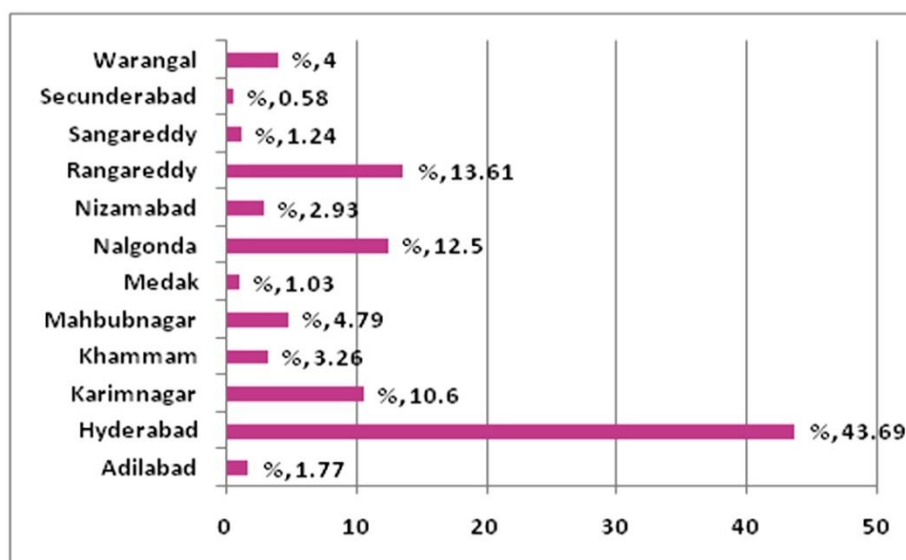


Figure-4 Geographical-wise distribution of publication in Telangana

CONCLUSION

This paper presented an evaluation of Telugu newspapers and periodicals using RNI database of India. The results unveil; the majority of the Newspapers/periodicals published in Andhra Pradesh when compared to Telangana state. Out of 5722 publications 2449 (42.80%) are 'Monthly' publications 1696(29.64%) are 'Daily' and 738(12.90%) are weekly publications. Geographically 527(15.98%) are published from Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh, and 1059(43.60%) are published from Hyderabad in Telangana state. The result of this study will help the research scholars and administrators of Telugu Newspapers and Periodical publications, as well as people who are interested in Telugu language. The study will also facilitate librarians and anybody interested to enhance usage of a Telugu literature by analyzing the RNI database.

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